

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 JULY 1983

PLO Affairs

Al-Biq'a Cease-fire — The Fatah dissidents and loyalists agreed to a 12-hour cease-fire agreement stipulating that all parties to the conflict "should return to their previous positions, remove roadblocks, and end military preparations," according to Radio Monte Carlo and Beirut radio. The decision was adopted on the evening of 30 June at a meeting in Ba'labakk which was attended by representatives of both dissidents and loyalists, as well as other PLO factions, and which was held at the request of local Lebanese nationalist leaders. Radio Monte Carlo noted supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reinforced their positions in Ba'labakk throughout 30 June in preparation for an attack by the dissidents while the Syrians warned 'Arafat's men in Barr Ilyas and Sa'd Nayil to evacuate their positions, the radio reported. Meanwhile, loyalist sources in the northern city of Tripoli announced that "'Arafat's forces there are fully prepared to confront any Syrian attack upon them," according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Political Developments — The PLO Executive Committee has established a committee led by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum "to tackle both the rebellion within Fatah and relations between Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad," KUNA reported on 1 July. Representatives of As-Sa'iqa and the PFLP-General Command did not attend the Executive Committee meeting in Tunis, KUNA noted. In another development, a joint Saudi-Algerian delegation left At-Ta'if for Damascus in an attempt to help settle the split within Fatah and avert the dangers resulting from it, SPA reported. The Saudi-Algerian move follows contacts on the issue between Saudi King Fahd and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Criticism of Khaddam — Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam falsely accused Yasir 'Arafat of accepting the Reagan plan and his denial of Syrian interference in Palestinian affairs is belied by the unequivocal evidence on the ground, a Palestinian official source asserted in a statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. However, the most serious point in Khaddam's address to the Syrian People's Assembly was his affirmation of Syria's rejection of independent Palestinian decisionmaking under the pretext of numerous justifications and slogans, the PLO official added. In a related commentary, the radio said Khaddam's statement that Syria rejects the principle of the PLO's independent decisionmaking is shameful and false "nonsense" and epitomizes the "sickness" of the Syrian media.

Lebanon

Habib Mission — Lebanon explained to U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib that its stand against a partial Israeli withdrawal and in favor of a complete withdrawal is firm and unchangeable, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced in remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio after Habib's departure for

Israel. Asked whether Lebanon is prepared to fill the security vacuum created by an Israeli redeployment, Al-Wazzan said it is ready to fill "any vacuum in all the Lebanese areas."

Observers believe that Habib's chances of success in his mission to achieve the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon have become very slim, Riyadh radio said in a 30 June commentary. Meanwhile, the Israeli paper *Hamodi'a* claimed that Habib was the target of an assassination attempt during his visit to Israel early in the week, KUNA and SANA reported citing Jordanian press reports.

Attack on IDF — A bomb exploded near an IDF patrol north of Tyre but caused no casualties, IDF radio reported. However, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio asserted that over 15 Israeli soldiers were killed or injured in the attack.

Libya

U.S. "Sorties" — U.S. military aircraft from the carrier Eisenhower carried out "provocative" sorties near Libyan airspace on 29 June, JANA alleged. In a related development, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said U.S. planes intercepted two Libyan aircraft which tried to approach the Eisenhower.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visit, Remarks — Colonel Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Morocco on 30 June and will stay until 2 July, KUNA reported. Meanwhile, in an interview with the Paris daily *Le Matin* reported by AFP, Al-Qadhdhafi said there is not a single Libyan soldier in Chad and contended that Libya has no intention of intervening there again because it has learned from its previous mistake of intervention. However, he warned against French military intervention in Chad, adding that any foreign intervention there "will be considered by us as an act of war against Libya."

Reportage on Sudan — JANA claimed that Egyptian aircraft bombed areas in southern Sudan to help the Sudanese Government suppress the recent military mutiny and that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has dismissed several senior Sudanese officers who protested the Egyptian bombing. JANA's allegations were not mentioned or confirmed by monitored Egyptian or Sudanese media.

Iraq

Relations With Egypt — Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz will visit Cairo on 3 July for talks with his Egyptian counterpart Kamal Hasan 'Ali, according to announcements by Iraqi and Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials cited by INA and Cairo radio. Noting that the lack of bilateral diplomatic relations does not prevent visits that can promote mutual understanding, the Iraqi official praised Egypt's stand on the Iran-Iraq war and noted the growing relations between the two countries.

Relations With USSR — Iraq and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol and a joint cooperation protocol for oil, irrigation, and science, INA reported from Moscow.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PLO Executive Committee Meets in Tunis 30 Jun*JN301216 Paris Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Excerpt] Thirty minutes ago the PLO Executive Committee began its anticipated meeting in Tunis. The meeting began at 1130 GMT under Yasir 'Arafat's chairmanship and in the presence of PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and his deputy Abu al-Adib [Salim az-Za'nun]. Thirteen members attended the meeting.

PFLP-GC, As-Sa'iqah Representatives Absent*JN301750 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] In Tunis this afternoon, the PLO Executive Committee met under Yasir 'Arafat, with 12 of the 14 members attending. The meeting, which was disrupted by a banquet to break the fast, was not attended by As-Sa'iqah representative Muhammad Khalifah and PFLP-GC representative Talal Naji. It is believed that the absence of Talal Naji and Muhammad Khalifah could mean that ironing out the differences between Yasir 'Arafat and the Syrian capital will be extremely difficult to achieve, at least at present. In any event, it has not yet been confirmed — officially or publicly — that the meeting will be boycotted by the PFLP-GC and As-Sa'iqah.

As is known, Yasir 'Arafat's objective behind the PLO Executive Committee's meeting, with all members or at least the majority of members attending, is to demonstrate the unity and cohesion of the PLO at this difficult time for the Palestinian resistance — and of Fatah in particular — in the Al-Biqa' plain.

It seems that the military preparations by the two sides portends the outbreak of violent battles, perhaps in the coming hours. It is clear that the pro-'Arafat elements are prepared to confront all eventualities in Ba'labakk where they brought in huge reinforcements.

More on PLO Meeting*JN301630 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] Our radio correspondent says that during the meeting, which will last 2 days, the committee will discuss the situation in the Palestinian arena in wake of the blatant Syrian-Libyan interference in internal Palestinian affairs and the situation in Al-Biqa'. The committee will also discuss the military situation, the Zionist threats against the Palestinian revolution forces, and the general Arab situation.

Special Committee Formed*LD010747 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0724 GMT 1 Jul 83*

[Excerpt] Tunis, 1 Jul (KUNA) — At the end of its meeting here at dawn today, the PLO Executive Committee has formed a committee led by Khalid al-Fahum, PNC speaker, to tackle the developments which have occurred in both the Palestinian and

Arab arenas, primarily the rebellion within the Fatah movement and the differences that exists between Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the committee, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The committee includes Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Ahmad al-Yamani, and Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani. A responsible source in the PLO Executive Committee told KUNA that the members of the committee have affirmed their confidence in Mr 'Arafat as leader of the PLO.

Committee Issues Statement*LD011038 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1012 GMT 1 Jul 83*

[Text] Tunis, 1 Jul (KUNA) — Today, the PLO Executive Committee asserted the need to preserve the joint fraternal ties with Syria. At the same time, it expressed its regret and pain at the expulsion of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat from Damascus.

At the end of its 3-day meetings, which ended at dawn today, the Executive Committee has called on all brothers in arms to immediately stop the fratricide and to preserve the principle of the democratic dialogue as the genuine traditional means in tackling all the problems, and to preserve the precious Palestinian blood for the continuous battle with the Zionist enemy who has usurped our homeland and rights, and to be careful not to turn secondary conflicts into hostile conflicts, so as to prevent the enemy from benefitting from any flaw in our ranks.

Absent from the Executive Committee meetings were the two representatives of As-Sa'iqah and the Popular Front General Command — Mr Muhammad Khalifah and Mr Talal Naji. The meetings were attended by National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum and several Fatah Central Committee members, in addition to the chairman and the rest of the members of the committee.

A statement issued after the meeting said that the committee had studied the situation in the Palestinian arena — in particular the military developments in Al-Biqa' — and also all aspects of the dispute within Fatah, and the impact of this on the future of the national Palestinian struggle. It also studied the development of Palestinian-Syrian relations and concentrated on action to preserve the joint fraternal ties. The statement adds that the Executive Committee was hurt by the decision to tell the Executive Committee chairman to leave Syria. It expresses great regret over this decision, which the enemy is trying to exploit to weaken the confrontation front at this grave stage through which we all are passing, especially after the U.S.-Zionist agreement imposed on Lebanon.

The committee stresses its confidence that the voice of national duty and concern for the common fate will be higher than any sudden differences, and that principled commitment to the unity of the basic forces of confrontation and struggle will prevail. It also demanded an end to all forms of propaganda and [word indistinct] campaigns, and urged that all efforts be directed toward reaching agreement on democratic solutions to all issues.

The statement adds that, proceeding from this, the Executive

Committee has decided to set up a committee of its members, under the chairmanship of the speaker of the National Council, to contribute to finding solutions to all disputed issues. It will contact all parties concerned in order to achieve its aims and resolutions, and to assist in resolving the differences within Fatah and to preserve its unity through the legitimate Palestinian cadres. It also entrusted this committee to contact brothers in Syria to restore the fraternal relations to normal and resolve the existing problems.

The statement explained that the Executive Committee has decided to keep its meetings open to follow up the results of the actions and contacts of the special committee it has set up.

The Executive Committee saluted the masses of our people inside and outside the occupied homeland for their committed stances and their support for the PLO and its leadership, and also their firm and patriotic adherence to their established national rights — including the right to return, to self-determination, and to set up an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

The Executive Committee called on the Palestinian masses to intensify their resistance to occupation, to reject all forms of capitulatory solutions, and also to safeguard their national unity. The committee also saluted the Lebanese masses and their progressive national forces, which are standing up bravely to the Zionist enemy in an effort to liberate Lebanon.

Hawatimah Confers With Soviet Ambassador in Syria

*JN301800 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] The Soviet Union today resumed its good offices in an attempt to solve the PLO crisis. The Soviet ambassador in Damascus met today with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). According to the front's statement, the Soviet ambassador and the Palestinian official expressed the conviction that the Fatah infighting can only serve the enemies of Palestine.

It should be recalled that Hawatimah's meeting with the Soviet ambassador came 2 days after the dissidents' strongly-worded statement attacking Hawatimah.

Palestinian Front Issues Statement on Discord

JN302148 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2055 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 30 Jun (SANA) — The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front has affirmed its commitment to democratic dialogue as the only means for settling the differences in the Palestinian arena. It expressed its rejection of using arms to settle disputes and its regret over the state of affairs in the Palestinian revolution as a result of the Fatah crisis.

This was published in an editorial in the front's main newspaper *Nidal Ash-Sha'b* today. The front called on the Fatah Central Committee and all other factions to adopt a serious and responsible stand, and to rise above all considerations in order to solve

the current crisis. The front said that what is happening in Fatah is not an internal affair, and that in essence it harms the security and future of the Palestinian revolution. It said that it is the responsibility of every faithful Palestinian struggler and the duty of all concerned factions to preserve and rejuvenate the revolution.

The front held the Fatah Central Committee principally and directly responsible for the development of events to this state through its incorrect handling of the crisis. The front affirmed the importance of maintaining the unity of Fatah as the basis for commitment to the stands and programs of Fatah and the Palestinian National Charter. It rejected any attempt to exacerbate the relations with Syria.

The front affirmed the importance of the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese national alliance, noting that this alliance is the basis for confronting the dangers that threaten the Arab nation's issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. The front concluded by saying that the national and pan-Arab issue is above all considerations, and that upon this basis we must remain committed to our cause, play our role, and meet our responsibility in adopting the required position.

On current developments in the Palestinian scene, the Palestinian Liberation Front issued a statement stating that the continued infighting among the comrades and brothers in arms has created new threats to our revolution and future. The front said: We call on all the warring parties in Fatah and on all the Palestinian factions to abide by the code of honor for arms, and to direct all efforts and rifles against the Zionist enemy and all attempts that aim to liquidate the revolution and weaken the alliance between the Palestinian revolution, Syria, and the Lebanese nationalist movement. We also call upon them to direct their efforts and rifles against the Israeli-Phalangist agreement, which does not take into consideration the suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese masses through the inhuman daily killing, destruction, harassment, imprisonment, and humiliation.

The statement called on everyone to work to heal the rift and settle differences through democratic dialogue, which has always been the revolution's safeguard and tool. It also called for the struggle to achieve democratic reforms in the institutions of the revolution and the PLO on the basis of national and behavioral credibility, and in a manner that deepens the confrontation against imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs and attempts to set up alternatives and weaken the role and representation of the PLO.

Al-Biqa' Situation Described as 'Cautious'

*NC301230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] Pro-'Arafat fedayeen have reinforced their positions in Ba'labakk in anticipation of a major attack by dissidents. The loyalists, who had been ousted by the dissidents from several positions in the Al-Biqa' plain, yesterday began fortifying their positions in Ba'labakk while the dissidents were attacking their positions at a distance to the south.

The aides of Khalil al-Wazir (alias Abu Jihad), the deputy commander of the Palestinian forces, expect a major offensive in Ba'labakk — the ancient city of the sun, world-famous for its Roman antiquities. Ba'labakk, which includes a main fedayeen base and a Palestinian refugee camp, is the last 'Arafat stronghold in the Al-Biq'a'. About the current situation in the area, Al-Biq'a Governor Diyab Yunis says:

[Begin recording] The current security situation can be termed cautious as there were no military operations between the conflicting Palestinian groups. There are only movements or reinforcements and mutual establishment of barricades in areas that were the scene of clashes during the last few days. The state of alert is still being maintained. [end recording]

Abu Jihad's aides said the Syrians are besieging their men and are assisting the transportation of reinforcements for the dissidents toward Ba'labakk. They said the Syrians have moved 20 tanks near the Palestinian refugee camp in Al-Baddawi in Tripoli. 'Arafat's aides say a surrender in the Al-Biq'a' would make it difficult for the PLO chairman to wage the political battle to maintain his recognition as the legitimate leader of the PLO. However, it appears that the dissidents have succeeded so far in controlling 'Arafat's positions in the western Al-Biq'a'.

More on Al-Biq'a' Situation

JN301640 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] The situation in Al-Biq'a' is still very tense. The Syrian forces are besieging some of the Palestinian revolution forces' positions. Our radio correspondent says that elements of Ahmad Jibril and other mercenary elements are transporting armed men to the Al-Marj-Barr Ilyas area in civilian cars under the protection of the Syrian special forces.

Reports say that an officer from the Syrian forces issued an ultimatum to our forces in the Barr Ilyas and Sa'd Nayil area, ordering them to leave their positions. But the Palestinian revolution forces refused to leave.

At the same time, gangs of Ahmad Jibril, As-Sa'iqah, and mercenary elements are setting up roadblocks on the Dayrzannun- Ba'labakk-Al-Kaziyah road. The Syrian forces, which have also set up more roadblocks in the same area, continue to detain Fatah fighters and confiscate their weapons.

Loyalists Warned To Evacuate

JN301255 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Fatah loyalists stressed in Tripoli in northern Lebanon today that the special forces of Rif'at al-Asad, brother of the Syrian president, have warned the Fatah loyalists to evacuate their positions in Barr Ilyas and Sa'd Nayil in the Shtawrah area. He added that this warning generates a feeling that clashes will be resumed, which is corroborated by the dispatch of a large number of weapons to the area. Observers believe that if Shtawrah falls into the hands of the dissidents, and

the Fatah loyalists are forced to retreat toward Ba'labakk in the north, these loyalists will find themselves in a very embarrassing situation.

The Lebanese newspapers said that the dissidents have reinforced their positions on the Shtawrah-Damascus road and erected 82-mm guns and light tanks given to them by the Syrian forces. The As-Sa'iqah forces also reinforced their positions around Jdita and Ta'lbaya near Shtawrah. Meanwhile, the Syrian forces adopted the necessary security measures and set up checkpoints in the Ba'labakk area. On the political level, the Lebanese press believes, according to Fatah officials, that the Algerian-Saudi mediation will bear fruit most probably during the next 48 hours. However, dissident leader Abu Musa today reiterated his rejection of any mediation.

Some government sources in Beirut indicate that Foreign Minister Elie Salim has been commissioned to contact Saudi Arabia with the aim of intervening in a bid to put an end to clashes in order to avert further turmoil, which might open the road for a Syrian-Israeli confrontation in Al-Biq'a'.

It was reported in the Algerian capital that two presidential envoys will leave for Saudi Arabia and Syria today.

Fatah Factions Reach Cease-Fire Agreement

JN010600 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT
1 Jul 83

[Text] The conflicting factions within the Fatah movement agreed yesterday evening to a 12-hour comprehensive cease-fire. This decision was adopted during a meeting in Ba'labakk attended by delegates representing Yasir 'Arafat's opponents and supporters as well as representatives of the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], the PFLP-GC, As-Sa'iqah, and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. According to correspondents, this meeting was held at the request of the leaders of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's parties in the Al-Biq'a' area.

The agreement stipulates that the factions, which took part in armed operations, should return to their previous bases, remove roadblocks and barricades, and put an end to all military preparations in this regard. This agreement was received with satisfaction, particularly by the Palestinian civilians who demonstrated in support of it in a Palestinian camp near Ba'labakk.

Clashes Reported Despite Agreement

NC010656 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT
1 Jul 83

[Text] Despite the 12-hour truce, limited clashes took place around 1900 yesterday, between the 'Arafat group and the dissidents in the (Al-Ghawdah) road area of the Barr Ilyas region.

A meeting was held in [word indistinct] between 'Arafat's supporters and opponents in the Fatah movement. They pledged to observe the cease-fire and, as of today, to release in groups the

people both sides had detained. The organizations issued a statement calling for Yasir 'Arafat to be allowed to return to Syria.

'Limited' Clashes in Al-Biq'a'

NC301724 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1658 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] According to reports received from Al-Biq'a' this afternoon, the Abu Musa group sneaked away from its positions in Darzaynun in the direction of Barr Ilyas and the Al-Hilal hospital. They captured a tank belonging to the 'Arafat group. The clashes which ensued resulted in some casualties.

Limited clashes have taken place among the Palestinians in the vicinity of (Al-Mufayyidah), the surrounding groves, and the Al-Basal factory. Medium-caliber weapons were used in these clashes.

The dissidents have tried to control the Darzaynun-Barr Ilyas axis in order to separate eastern Al-Biq'a' from western Al-Biq'a' and consequently to control the Shtawrah-Riyad-Ba'labakk axis in preparation of a possible attack on 'Arafat's positions in the vicinity of Ba'labakk city.

The 'Arafat group and Abu Musa gunmen continued to receive reinforcements today. Groups of Syrian motorized forces were seen near (An-Nif) station on the road to the plain. Syrian Army trucks were seen transporting arms and ammunition to the Abu Musa group in 'Anjar, Ar-Rawdah, Al-Istabil, Darzaynun, Ta'nayil, Barr Ilyas, Riyah, and (Tallfarkhun) [word indistinct] and Jdita. Two Syrian trucks were today ambushed by Palestinians on the Barr Ilyas-Darzaynun road. There were casualties among the Syrians.

Ba'th Official Comments on Palestinian Fighting

NC302056 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] It appears that this attempt to catch their breath and contain the deteriorating situation in Al-Biq'a' has changed nothing, as proved by what has been declared by those concerned, particularly after [word indistinct] which 'Asim Qansuh [Bath party official] expressed in Shtawrah tonight.

Our correspondent in Al-Biq'a' reports a statement by Qansuh in which he denied there is any fighting in the Palestinian ranks. Qansuh said that everybody — including Abu 'Ammar's group, support Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] movement, either overtly or covertly. Qansuh added that the Abu Hajin group, which is loyal in principle to 'Arafat, is present now near the Wavell camp but that the area will effectively come under the control of Abu Musa in the next few days. Regarding the statement which was published this morning expressing loyalty to Abu 'Ammar, Qansuh accused the communists of issuing this statement because they alone support 'Arafat. He pointed out that 14 Palestinian officers joined the Abu Musa movement yesterday and today through [word indistinct] which the Ba'th party in Jdita provided.

'Arafat Supporters Reinforce Positions in Ba'labakk

JN302110 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2040 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo Beirut correspondent George Bashir — carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Excerpt] The security situation in Al-Biq'a', according to reports received this afternoon by security quarters in Beirut, have indicated that Yasir 'Arafat's supporters have become fully prepared to face any anticipated attacks by the dissidents — the Abu Musa group — in Ba'labakk and nearby areas.

Colonel Abu Hajim, one of 'Arafat's aides, has supervised the erection of Fatah's fortifications in some quarters of the town, on the perimeter of the Wavell camp, and on ridges near the town.

The security reports added that the Fatah supporters have reinforced their positions in Ba'labakk with rocket launchers, setting up one of them in Tallat Daraki. They also established emplacements of heavy artillery pieces behind the town's government house, including 160-mm mortars and 130-mm field artillery.

Palestinians Said Ready To Fight Syrians

NC302144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] Palestinian sources in Tripoli have stated that the pro-'Arafat forces are fully prepared to confront any attack which the Syrian forces might wage against their positions in the Al-Biq'a' and Al-Baddawi camps, and in the main streets of Tripoli.

A Palestinian officer, who is an aide of 'Arafat's assistant Abu Jihad, has stated that the Syrian reinforcements which are being brought to the hills overlooking the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps will not frighten the Palestinians. The officer disclosed information received by Fatah officials indicating that the Syrians have brought dozens of T-62 and T-54 tanks to the hills of Tripoli. He said that if a battle takes place, the inhabitants of Tripoli will be in a very difficult situation. He added that the Palestinians are prepared to be martyred for the sake of the PLO's unity.

'Arafat Reaffirms 'Independence' of Palestinians

LD011059 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1026 GMT 01 Jul 83

[Kuwait] Kuwait, 1 Jul (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Mr Yasir 'Arafat has stressed that the Palestinian decisionmaking will remain independent regardless of what happens. My task is to honor the trust you have placed in my hands and I will allow no one to interfere in our decision or in our stances.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti *Al-Watan* about the PLO Executive Committee's meetings in Tunis, Mr 'Arafat said: We will define through the current meetings the Palestinian vision of the coming phase. Palestinian leader 'Arafat renewed his affirmation that the Palestinian revolution is the number one factor in foiling

the American plans against our nation and people.

He also said that the question of the Abu Musa group is not a question of demands which they want to implement or to realize; the question is more than merely his demands and it is also greater than this group.

PNC Members in Jordan Affirm Support for 'Arafat

*JN301137 Amman Akhbar Al-Ushu' in Arabic 30 Jun 83
p 1*

[Text] At a meeting held in Amman yesterday, the 60 PNC members residing in Jordan expressed support for Yasir 'Arafat and appealed to the dissidents to preserve the Palestinian revolution's unity.

In another development, the professional unions' council in Jordan issued a statement condemning dissidence and calling for Palestinian unity.

Budapest TV Interviews PLO's Salah Khalaf

*LD302345 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian
1855 GMT 30 Jun 83*

[From the "Panorama" program: Interview granted by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad] to Alajos Chrudinak, Budapest television correspondent; at a base in Lebanon; date not given, recorded answers in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text][Chrudinak] At a base in Lebanon of 'Arafat's followers we met Abu Iyad, the number two man of Fatah. What is your opinion of this movement, of the stance of Abu Musa's rebel group? How could this crisis be overcome?

[Abu Iyad] If we were acting according to the methods of any party, political organization, or revolution, then we should have long ago shot the rebels to pieces with artillery. This is what we should have done. But we are handling the matter according to our own principles and we are resorting to the method of democratic debate, the more so as the rebels are not simple officers. There are two Central Committee members and several members of the Revolutionary Council among them. But what is even more important is that we highly esteem most of them and, in my opinion, their demand for reform is justified.

[Chrudinak] Do you agree with them?

[Abu Iyad] Of course, I agree with their demands, but I condemn their methods. These methods are contrary to every evolved custom and practice. The timing of the revolt was especially conspicuous. The revolt broke out right after Hafiz al-Asad, Syria's president, met 'Arafat, when talks with Jordan were completely broken off, and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was signed, and at a time when the Soviet Union was supporting our cause with increasing determination. With this I do not want to say of course that previously it did not support us suitably. But now this support has been raised really to a strategic level. If the revolt lasts a week or two weeks, that would not have mattered.

We have asked the rebels to negotiate but they have rejected it. So what do they want? This is really a big a question mark for us. In spite of this, we have not shut them out. We have not suspended their activity nor have we made any decisions against them. We want to talk with them still, right up to the time when everybody leaves them or until they agree with us. This is the only pursuable way. (?Because) if we demand a dialogue with them — if we want to settle the conflict by a democratic debate, then the masses will be on our side and not on theirs.

[Chrudinak] What finally caused the conflict, since the rebels have from the beginning belonged to the left wing of Fatah?

[Abu Iyad] Pardon me for interrupting, but in my opinion it is an exaggeration to call them left wing, because the left wing never has recourse to terror. And these people are terrorizing. They have nothing to do with the left wing. What they are doing — this method — is such a serious mistake, such a sin, whose consequences are virtually inestimable.

I wonder what the inhabitants of the occupied territories are saying about us — the Palestinian refugees, the Arab people, and our friends throughout the world. Perhaps they still understand us. But our opponents do not. Sharon, for example, said in Paris: I am glad 'Arafat is in trouble, because he is not a moderate politician. 'Arafat should be liquidated along with terrorists like him. That is what the Israeli general said. But I still say that the only solution is dialogue, even if we (?have to speak) about an impossible dialogue, when the other side rejects it. But we insist upon it.

There have been similar cases in the past, too, although not so violent. But with patience, with prudence, we were able to heal the troubles. In settling the conflict we keep three things in view: First of all: we do not allow them to monopolize the demands aimed at reforming the movement, because these are not only their demands, but those of the whole movement. They also know this well. Still they want to monopolize them. Yet we support the reforms more than anyone. Second, we do not want any harm to come to them as individuals because they are also symbols of our national struggle. And finally we do not want any outside power whatsoever to profit by our conflict.

I am convinced that in the end we will find a solution, probably within a few years. But until then we will be hearing their tunes in the press, in the reports, because television is a fairly big lure, isn't it?

[Chrudinak] But I must inform the viewer about what has happened. For you also know...

[Abu Iyad interrupting] Of course...

[Chrudinak interrupting] ...that this interests public opinion, and if they do not understand...

[Abu Iyad interrupting] Yes, but as I have said, the whole thing could not have grown to this size if we had had adequate organizational traditions. We should have shut them out immediately and the matter would have been solved right away. But, you know, somehow we have gotten used to democratic debates

and dialogue.

[Chrudinak] This is a very good habit.

[Abu Iyad] Yes, we are constantly calling them to a dialogue, because their demands are not of an individual nature but are identical with the reform endeavors of the entire Palestinian movement.

Budapest: Habash on Relations With 'Arafat

*LD010006 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian
1855 GMT 30 Jun 83*

[From the "panorama" program: Interview granted by George Habash, leader of the PFLP, to Alajos Chrudinak, Budapest television correspondent; date and place not given — all answers recorded in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text][Chrudinak] What is the view of Dr George Habash, one of the most eminent Palestinian politicians, who has been trying to mediate between the opposing Palestinian sides since May? At the beginning of this week Habash held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad about the possibilities for a settlement of the Syrian-Palestinian crisis which has arisen over 'Arafat's personality. Does the Popular Front, that is to say your organization, support the rebels' demands?

[Habash] We support these demands. However, at the same time we believe that these demands can and must be realized only through maintaining the unity of the Fatah organization. We support the demands but reject any break.

[Chrudinak] However, both Abu Salah [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Muragha] claim that they, too, are opposed to secession and that they do not want to break with Fatah.

[Habash] I am pleased to hear that and I hope that their practical moves will also be directed at preserving the unity of Fatah.

[Chrudinak] Do you consider it conceivable that 'Arafat may accept these demands and that he will change the policy pursued so far?

[Habash] Yasir 'Arafat is dutybound to carry out the tasks that we approved at the 16th session of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian parliament, in Algiers.

[Chrudinak] Yet Abu Salih says that he does not agree with the resolutions of the Palestinian parliament.

[Habash] First of all, let us examine the resolutions themselves and then see how we should interpret them and how they can be implemented. Regarding the resolutions, we said in the parliament that we would like to have had far more straightforward resolutions than the ones approved. Unfortunately we did not manage to achieve this. But we did succeed in ensuring that parliament should turn down the Reagan plan as the basis for a settlement in the Middle East. However, certain Palestinian leaders interpret these resolutions in a different way and would like to realize in practice something different than what they

really contain. In connection with the Middle East crisis, I consider it important to state very clearly that the objectives set by the imperialist powers to be achieved through the 1982 war in the Lebanon, have not been fully realized. They have only succeeded in achieving a smaller part of their aims. For instance, they have managed to bring about an agreement between the Lebanese regime and Israel.

[Chrudinak] As for the rest of their objectives, have they managed, for instance, to eliminate the PLO?

[Habash] The answer is no. On the contrary, the Palestinian movement has come out of the war stronger than it was before and, in spite of the internal quabbles, it is stronger today than it was before the aggression. One of the objectives of the war was to link Syria to the American policy. And has Syria moved to the American path? The answer is no. One of the objectives of the war in Lebanon was for the imperialist circles to liquidate the Soviet presence in the region. However, among other things, the firm Soviet political decision in accordance with which the USSR deployed SAM anti-aircraft missiles in Syria, altered the balance of forces and strengthened the position of the USSR in the Middle East. The USSR supports the peoples of the region and does not allow herself to be forced out of the region. Thus the imperialists' objectives have not been achieved though this war.

XINHUA Interviews PFLP Leader on PLO Unity

OW301200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, June 29 (XINHUA correspondents Wan Guang, Su Changhui and Rui Yingjie) — A leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) today appealed to the conflicting factions of Fatah to cease fighting and restore unity within the group and the PLO.

In an interview with XINHUA here, deputy secretary-general of the PFLP Abu Ali Mustafa said it is distressing to see conflicts erupted within the Palestine Liberation Organization at a time when the United States and Israel are trying to liquidate the PLO and striking at the Palestinian cause.

He said the turbulence within the PLO originated from the failure of its leaders to sum up and make criticism on the political and organizational work and on their personal activities after the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Beirut last August.

He said the PFLP, one of eight groups of the PLO, supported the demand for reforms at the outbreak of the disputes and stood for democratic dialogues instead of the use of force to resolve the differences within Fatah and achieve unity in that group and the PLO. The PFLP will continue to work for this end, he added.

He said the PFLP is directing its efforts to bringing about unity among Syria, the PLO and the Lebanese left. Such unity, he said, is the fundamental guarantee for defeating the U.S. and Israeli intrigues.

He said the dispute between Syria and the PLO will surely affect the struggle against Israel. He regretted Syria's action of making 'Arafat leave that country.

On the Palestinians' demonstrations in support of 'Arafat after the latter's departure from Syria, Mustafa said he told Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during a meeting four days ago that the Palestinians are highly sensitive to the attitudes of Arab nations towards their leader. "Despite our differences with 'Arafat, he still is the chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, just like a head of state," Mustafa said.

Referring to the recent announcement of the formation of a joint political and military command by the PFLP and the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine, Mustafa said the matter had been under discussion for the past two years and the announcement was considered opportune because it enables the Palestinian people to see besides division there is also action of unity.

Kuwaiti Paper Interviews Fatah's Sa'id Musa

GF301648 Kuwait *As-Siyasah* in Arabic 29 Jun 83 p 17

[Interview with Fatah dissident leader Col Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] by *As-Siyasah* correspondent Babakr Hasan Musa in Al-Biq'a — date not given]

[Excerpts][Question] On what basis do you reject the Fes plan?

[Answer] Actually, we reject the Fes plan for many reasons. It is not only because of Article 7. Our rejection of the Fes plan can be summed up in this question: Are these regimes really the actual means to convert this plan, with its Article 7, into tangible results? I do not think so. Therefore, I believe that this is basically an imaginary plan. This plan was launched with the aim of becoming a bridge that leads to another plan, which is, the Reagan plan. Otherwise, why did the confederation talks begin immediately after the Fes meeting? We all know that the Reagan plan denies the existence of the Palestinian people and regards the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as refugees on the land of Palestine!

[Question] Let us talk frankly now. It is clear that you have criticized Fatah about matters that seem critical, according to your view point. What precisely do you want? Is your action a coup against 'Arafat? Or do you want reforms undertaken under the leadership of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]?

[Answer] We have stressed, since the very first day, that we are against rifts and fighting. We want the revolution to be renewed and not to be frozen or to become weak. That is why we have said that our judge will be the conference of the [Fatah] movement since we believe in democratic dialogue. But instead of having a dialogue, 'Arafat left to visit Ceausescu and a number of Arab leaders with the aim of getting their help in an essentially internal matter. What is really strange is that he conveys this crisis to Arab and international sides and then charges us with being surrogates to Syria. He says that the Syrian forces helped us in "purging" the new positions although we regard the Syrian forces' intervention as being in his favor since they prevented us from advancing to other positions. We would like to tell 'Arafat that we are not dissidents, that we will never dissent, and that we will never be separated from this movement.

[Question] What have the Palestinian and Arab mediations reached with regard to solving this crisis?

[Answer] We are actually against mediations because the mediations ultimately lead to intermediate solutions. There can be no intermediate solution with regard to the homeland. We do not support the ambiguous positions which were adopted at the Palestine National Council session, because they were not revolutionary positions. We do not want a Palestinian state that will be just one among 22 Arab countries, but one that is in the forefront of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

[Question] What is percentage of your supporters?

[Answer] I believe that the percentage of supporters for our action among Palestinians has reached 99 percent.

[Question] Would you agree to holding a dialogue with Abu 'Ammar, if he were to personally invite you?

[Answer] The matter is not one of dialogue with 'Arafat. It is a matter which demands that the political leadership respond to it. If the leadership fails to do so, then we all will have to attend a general conference in order to settle it.

Sa'id Musa Interview With Budapest Television

LD010007 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1855 GMT 30 Jun

[From the "Panorama" program: Interview with Deputy Chief of Staff of the Palestinian Armed Forces Sa'id Musa Muragha, using the nom de guerre Abu Musa, to Alajos Chrudinak, Budapest television correspondent; date and place not given, answers in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation — recorded]

[Text][Chrudinak] When we moved from the Palestinian refugee camp to Syria or, rather, to the Al-Biq'a valley in Lebanon where the Israeli-Syrian-Palestinian frontlines are situated, we wanted to explore the causes of the crisis. In the past few weeks Israel has carried out a large-scale redeployment of her forces in this region. However, Abu Musa, leader of the anti-'Arafat forces, told me at the end of last week that tension was decreasing in the Al-Biq'a valley and that the Israelis had withdrawn certain military forces. In his view, Israel is not about to initiate a military clash with Syria. We first visited the Palestinian groups on the other side of the front line which have rebelled against 'Arafat. Here two wings of Fatah stare at each other.

There have been armed clashes in the last few days and the rebels occupied several camps belonging to the 'Arafat loyalists. This is where we met their leader, Colonel Abu Musa, who has the reputation of being a good military leader and who is known for having left-wing views.

Some people say that the dispute broke out within Fatah when 'Arafat allegedly gave instructions to you to leave the Al-Biq'a valley with your troops. Is this true?

[Abu Musa] Yes, but Yasir 'Arafat did not announce this offi-

cially. On the other hand, the Palestinian forces in Lebanon concluded from this unexpected measure that soon the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon would begin.

[Chrudinak] You have been the chief of military operations for the PLO and the deputy chief of staff, but 'Arafat has dismissed you. I have heard that (?this was an emergency measure). How did all this come about?

[Abu Musa] In my opinion, Yasir 'Arafat, according to the statutes, has no right and has no authority to relive high-ranking officers of their posts. This is the authority of the Fatah command. I personally was not informed that I had been relieved.

[Chrudinak] 'Arafat appointed new officers to replace, among others, you too. Clearly you must also be rebelling against this.

[Abu Musa] Yes, I am opposed to these appointments because those who have been appointed by Yasir 'Arafat are all known not to have been involved in fighting at any stage. On the contrary, during the last war they took to their heels. They should have been tried by a court. Incidentally, this is also demanded by the soldiers. During the war in Lebanon these officers left their posts, they left their soldiers in the lurch and they fled abroad. It is precisely these people who have now been appointed by 'Arafat to be commanders of the military regions because they obey him in everything.

[Chrudinak] Some people regard your rebel movement as the left wing of the Fatah organization. Fatah is the meeting point of the most varied political trends. It has a right and left tendency. In Palestinian circles there are many who support your reform demands and your endeavors aimed at the renewal of the organization. But they accuse you of demanding one-half of the leading posts in Fatah for your rebel movement.

[Abu Musa] This is not true. We demand a clear political stance. We demand the reform of those political organizations which the present leadership has suppressed. We demand collective leadership. At the same time we demand a change in the attitude and mode of life of the leaders because in the movement there can be seen many kinds of anti-revolutionary attitudes too. We must get rid of this phenomenon — which has become a part of the life of our movement — as soon as possible. We are not interested in taking over the posts of the present leadership if this leadership is prepared to correct the policy it has pursued so far as well as its organizational practice and its conduct.

[Chrudinak] The thrust of your attack is aimed at 'Arafat. That is to say, you want to topple him. Is that the case?

[Abu Musa] No. We are fighting not against personalities but against a policy. This policy is shaped by men, of course. We are supporting those who want to make changes. We support a policy which is committed to our national cause, which is not for appeasement and which does not make unprincipled concessions. We support the leader who is following this sort of policy.

[Chrudinak] Ever since the beginning of the rebellion you have refused to meet Yasir 'Arafat. Why are you not prepared to meet and have talks with him?

[Abu Musa] As you have put it, this is not true. 'Arafat has not asked me to have a meeting so far. He has entrusted his deputies and mediators with this task. However, I have turned this down because the political issues that have arisen cannot form the subject matter for a debate. For this reason the political leadership, and Yasir 'Arafat, must give an answer to the question of whether it accepts our line. In any case, this is not something for me and Yasir 'Arafat to argue about. These questions must be debated by the Palestinian masses. For this reason we believe that the true debate cannot be limited to two people. We should debate this at the Fatah congress.

[Chrudinak] According to certain people, in the present unfavorable balance of forces you should carry on with diplomatic maneuvers. As 'Arafat says, this is to be done in order to save that which can be saved in this unfavorable situation and to recover the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[Abu Musa] The plans for a settlement which are in dispute contain nothing about saving what can be saved. The Reagan plan, for example, legalizes the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. There are no plans that can satisfy our endeavors for nationhood.

[Chrudinak] If the Fatah congress is finally convened and then a majority decision is reached there which is unfavorable from your point of view, will you then break away from Fatah?

[Abu Musa] In accordance with the principles of democracy we believe that the minority must accept the view of the majority. We must follow the person whose view is approved by the congress and neither side can establish a new organization within the Palestinian movement. The eight Palestinian organizations which have been established so far are sufficient. There is no need for a ninth. It would be a lot better if there were only four, three, or even two organizations. This is our view.

[Chrudinak] However, if you remain within Fatah and the leadership of Fatah does not provide you with arms, food, and the means necessary for your existence, what is then to happen? For instance, how do you obtain these things right now?

[Abu Musa] Do you want to know how we obtain money?

[Chrudinak] Yes, for example, money.

[Abu Musa] Money with which we can buy arms and food?

[Chrudinak] Yes.

[Abu Musa] Let me tell you something, my dear friend. The Fatah movement has a great deal of money. From the point of view of finance, it is a great power. This is because Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries give a lot of money. There are rich men also in these oil-producing countries who share our progressive views; they also support us, my dear friend. However, we get our money from the Fatah organization. How? We have our methods of getting money from them.

[Chrudinak] Yet earlier you said that in financial matters, Arafat made decisions entirely on his own.

[Abu Musa] Yes, this is why we have to obtain money from Fatah through clandestine means.

[Chrudinak] And is that possible?

[Abu Musa] Of course.

[Chrudinak] Tell me how because I too need money.

[Abu Musa] No, my friend, that is my own method. Look, the Palestinian people also collect a great deal of money for our movement. In the Middle East, money is no problem.

[Chrudinak] If I am right it was Al-Qadhdhafi who said that he provided your movement with arms, supplies, and other things.

[Abu Musa] Look, my friend, we buy our supplies on the local markets here. As for our arms, they are the arms of Fatah. We do not need external military support or, at least, we have not needed it so far.

Nimr Salih on Disagreements in Palestinian Movement
LD302353 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian
1855 GMT 30 Jun 83

[From the "Panorama" program: Interview granted by Nimr Salih, former member of Fatah Central Committee, to Alajos Chrudinak, Budapest television correspondent in Damascus; date not given — all answers recorded in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text][Chrudinak] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has claimed that the Syrian Army is interfering in the Palestinian internal conflict on the side of the rebels. By way of response the Syrian authorities expelled 'Arafat from the country. They justified the decision by saying that 'Arafat is spreading slanders about Syria. In Damascus we met Nimr Salih, number two man of the rebels, who has been heavily critical of 'Arafat's policy for the past year. For this reason he has been excluded from the Fatah Central Committee. I asked him the following question: What is the basic endeavor of the Palestinian movement?

[Salih] The truth is that the conflicts within the Palestinian movement have existed since we started the Palestinian Revolution. All this time a democratic mood marked our relations, debates, especially with regard to the issue of the further development of the revolution. But lately we have gotten to the point where our differences are threatening the Palestinian national question, the strategic bases themselves. The difference between us is nothing other than the difference between two political trends. These trends have grown stronger not only in the Palestinian movement but also in the whole of the Arab world. The essence of this conflict between two trends is that one of the trends trusts in the United States and Arab reaction, while the other trend places its faith in armed struggle, in the Arab national liberation movement, and in alliance with the Soviet Union.

[Chrudinak] In your opinion then, Yasir 'Arafat, or the other trend, trusts in the United States and expects from the Americans the solution to the Palestinian issue?

[Salih] Palestinian diplomacy, or to be more precise, certain PLO politicians, have particularly in recent times been acting on the basis of their trust in the United States and have striven to join in the realization of the Reagan plan.

If this was not the case, then why did they not unequivocally reject Reagan's Middle East plan? Because they did not reject the Reagan plan unequivocally. If this were not true, then why did they agree with Jordan to join in the American settlement? If anyone wants to talk with the PLO, then let them talk with us. Why should this right of representation be reinvested on Jordan?

Or, for instance, why did they agree in the creation of a planned confederation with Jordan before we had regained the Palestinian territories? Certain Palestinian leaders have carried out deceptive political maneuvers so that in the end they could take part in the American solution.

[Chrudinak] In 'Arafat's Fatah organization they say that behind your movement stands Libya and Syria, that they are encouraging you to adopt such a stance.

[Salih] I am certain that even they do not believe this themselves. If this were true, then our movement would not have such weight and it would not worry them so much. They know very well that our movement is a Palestinian movement and that we act in accordance with this. But we do not (?shun) reality. That is why we demand from Syria and Libya that they support us, just as we also ask this of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union. The question is not who stands behind whom. We ask every patriotic Arab power to support our endeavors aimed at the renewal of the Palestinian movement.

Fedayeen Attack Israeli Intelligence Office
JN301734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] In the occupied homeland despite strict Zionist security measures, a group of our revolutionaries have carried out a daring heroic operation against the Zionist intelligence apparatus office in Ras an-Naqurah near the Palestinian-Lebanese border. According to the admission of the Zionist spokesman, five intelligence members, including a captain, were killed. The Palestinian revolutionaries used light arms and handgrenades. One of our five revolutionaries who carried out the heroic attack was martyred.

The enemy forces closed the entry point to Ras an-Naqurah after the attack.

SAUDI ARABIA

Algerian, Saudi Delegation Departs for Damascus

LD302222 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 June (SPA) — Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Al-Khuwaytir, minister of education, 'Abd al-Hamid al-Mahri, chairman of the Central Committee Information and Culture Committee of the Algerian FLN Party, and 'Abd al-Qadir ibn Qasi, assistant secretary general of the Algerian Foreign Ministry, left At-Ta'if this evening for Damascus as envoys of Algeria and the Kingdom. They were seen off by His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Salim Sunbul, and the Algerian ambassador to the Kingdom.

His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the visit of the two Algerian envoys followed a conversation between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his excellency the Algerian president, Chadli Benjedid, on the current situation, the split in the ranks of Palestinian brothers, the effects that this is having on the general Arab situation and the need to work to avoid the resulting effects of this split.

In a statement to SPA his royal highness said that it was agreed to send a joint delegation from the Kingdom and Algeria to try to avoid these dangers. His royal highness expressed the hope that the delegation would meet in Syria with the necessary understanding mainly from the Palestinian brothers because the whole Arab world hopes that this split will be settled in a friendly way. His royal highness also expressed the hope that the delegation would succeed in its task. His royal highness said no matter what the differences are, they do not permit military action under the present circumstances.

Prospects of Successful Habib Mission 'Slim'

LD301259 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Political analysis by 'Ali 'Abdullah Mani']

[Text] The American envoy to the Middle East, Mr Philip Habib, met yesterday with Lebanese officials with whom he discussed the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. Afterwards, he went to occupied Palestine where he discussed the same subject with officials of the Zionist entity.

Observers believe that Habib's chances of success in his mission to secure the withdrawal of these forces have become very slim, the fact being that his current visit to the region comes at a time when the security situation has deteriorated in many parts of Lebanon to the point of giving concern to the Lebanese Government. Furthermore, the visit comes amid semiconfirmed reports that a partial withdrawal of the Zionist forces from Lebanon has now become imminent, and that the Israeli enemy is planning that such a withdrawal take place before the visit of its prime minister, Menachem Begin, to Washington and his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the end of next month. Add to this the Syrian contention that it cannot accept the Lebanese-

Israeli agreement, and that it will withdraw its forces from Lebanon only under one circumstance, a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

If the Lebanese Government rejects a partial withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces it is because such a withdrawal, as explained by Mr Shafiq al-Wazzan, prime minister of Lebanon, would not be in the interest of Lebanon but in the interest of the enemy which, behind this partial withdrawal, seeks to achieve several objectives. These include saving the lives of its troops from the growing attacks to which they are being subjected every day by the Lebanese national resistance, and to improve its image before the world public by deceiving it into believing that Israel loves peace. But what is more serious than these two objectives is that the enemy aims to tighten its control over southern Lebanon, prying it away, once and for all, from the Lebanese homeland and turning it into a second West Bank.

Commentary on EEC Attitude Toward Middle East

LD010929 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Commentary by Muhammad j'afar al-Ghanim]

[Text] The Arab League secretary general has described the EEC decision at the recent summit conference in Stuttgart on reviving the economic and financial cooperation protocol between the EEC and Israel as contradictory to the attitudes which those countries have declared in relation to the Palestine problem.

In fact the decision to lift the embargo on the financial facilities to the Israeli enemy, frozen following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, was not surprising to those who followed the moves of the European countries before the convening of the Stuttgart summit. The decision means the release of loans to the Israeli enemy totaling approximately \$40 million.

The truth is that the above-mentioned decision had no justification from a logical viewpoint for several reasons, the most important being: First, the reasons for the embargo by member-countries on Israel 1 year ago still exist with the presence of the forces of the Israeli invasion in Lebanon, their occupation of Arab land, and their use of all manners of oppression and terror against the civilian population in these territories, including the camps of mass detention. Second, the revival of the protocol contradicts the attitudes adopted by EEC members concerning the Palestine problem and Israel's continued refusal to cooperate with the peace efforts in the region, because they have confirmed more than once during their conferences their eagerness for peace to be achieved in the region and for contributing to the settlement of the Middle East problem. Their latest attitude in Stuttgart, however, undoubtedly encourages Israel to continue its rejection of the peace efforts and to intensify its intransigence and aggression, a matter which threatens the security and stability of the Middle East. Third, the EEC's resumption of its economic and financial cooperation with Israel constitutes a threat to a group of common values and interests between the Arab and the European groups, foremost peace and security.

The principles of cooperation agreed between the Arabs and the Europeans oblige the EEC countries to adopt a clearer attitude toward Israel's policy and practices in the region. Subsequently the European countries should shoulder their responsibilities toward the situation in the region, which Israel is trying to detonate through its pursuit of a policy based on expansion and aggression. This requires the EEC members to reconsider their attitude toward the Middle East problem in line with regional developments and to define the European attitude more clearly regarding Israel's policy, going beyond the 1980 Venice declaration, which was followed up by nothing new to help settle the Middle East problem. Consequently they did not [word indistinct]. The examination of conscience and assisting in the achievement of security and stability in an important region like the Middle East, instead of lighting the fuse of war, means, of course, understanding by the EEC members of the sensitivity of the situation in this region of the world at this time in particular. It also requires a sincere European move toward the achievement of a lasting and just peace based on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil.

UAE

Briefs

Draft Copyright Law Approved — The Cabinet last night approved a draft law defining and regulating the rights of an author. The copyright law is the first of its kind to be approved

in the country. No details of the draft were made available. However, it is understood that the law will be an appendix to the Press Law. The draft law was presented to the Cabinet by the Ministry of Information and Culture. [Excerpt][Dubayy *Khaleej Times* in English 28 Jun 83 p 1 GF]

PDRY

Briefs

Delegation Leaves for GDR — An Interior Ministry delegation led by Deputy Interior Minister Lt Colonel Mutahar Mus'ad left Aden for the GDR this afternoon on an official visit. In a statement to ANA Mutahar said that the visit is aimed at developing and strengthening the bonds of friendly relations between the PDRY and GDR Interior Ministries and at reviewing the GDR experience in the field of security. The deputy interior minister will also pay an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Interior Ministry. He will discuss during this visit relations between the Interior Ministries in the two friendly countries. [Text][Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jun 83 GF]

Mubarak Attends Air Defense Ceremony 30 June
NC301350 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
 30 Jun 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning attended a ceremony by the air defense forces marking their 13th anniversary. It is the anniversary of the day when the air defense forces and missiles wall of the Egyptian front were established and of the triumph over the enemy Phantom planes.

The ceremony was attended by the deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim 'Abd al-Ghaffur al-'Urabi and commanders of the main Armed Forces branches.

The air defense forces commander delivered an address on the occasion. He emphasized that the events in the Middle Eastern area confirm that righteousness and peace must be based on a force that will protect them. Thus, the air defense forces are implementing a complete development plan in armament and training within the framework of the comprehensive development policy of the Armed Forces in order to continue raising the fighting capability of the forces and keep abreast with the rapid development of this era's technology.

The ceremony also included a parade of symbolic forces of the air defense forces, symbolic equipment of 23-mm antiaircraft guns that were made by Egyptian hands, 14.5-mm four-barrelled antiaircraft machineguns, SAM-7's that are carried on the shoulder and, a collection of firing targets representing real enemy planes that simulate conditions for training.

After the ceremony Lt Gen Ibrahim al-'Urabi said that what had been published about the existence of a U.S. air base is completely untrue and that there are no other bases.

Air defense forces commander Lieutenant General as-Sayyid Hamdi said that some types of guided ground-to-air missiles of the modified Hawk type, Crotale missiles, sophisticated U.S. radar apparatuses, used for discovering targets flying at low altitudes, high-efficiency radar apparatuses for guiding planes and French-made radar apparatuses have been introduced.

Ghali on Relations With Israel, Arab World
NC010607 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2306 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Egyptian Ambassador to Israel will not return there if the political climate in the area does not change in a way which would make the presence of Egypt's ambassador in Tel Aviv a part of the resumption of the peace process and not a mere manifestation with no political meaning.

This came in an interview which Dr Ghali granted to the Arabic-language *Al-'Arab* paper which is published in London. The paper will publish the interview tomorrow, Friday.

Referring to the rift and tension in the PLO, Ghali says that it is a regrettable matter and that Egypt will spare no efforts to stop the deterioration of the situation.

Referring to Egyptian-Iraqi relations, Dr Ghali says: Egypt supports Iraq in defending its territory. Egypt cannot stand with its hands behind its back when the land of a fraternal Arab people is attacked.

The minister of state for foreign affairs explains that Egypt welcomes the return of the Egyptian and Iraqi ambassadors to their posts at any time. He says: There is manifold cooperation between Cairo and Baghdad.

Speaking about Arab-Egyptian relations, Dr Ghali says: They are progressing very well in several fields. The majority of the Arab states fully appreciate the presence of millions of Egyptians who are carrying out a prominent role in building their economic structure and in other vital activities in their countries.

Dr Ghali praises Egyptian-African relations, saying: Egypt's interest in Africa and its interest in the Arab world are integral.

Official Spokesman on Iraq's 'Aziz Visit
NC301540 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
 30 Jun 83

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official spokesman has stated that Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz will visit Cairo next Sunday in order to hold talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on relations between Egypt and Iraq, Arab and international issues, and the latest developments in the Arab East.

Reportage on Intestinal Disease Epidemic

Health Minister Statement
NC301456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today held a plenary session attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Defense and War Production Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi.

The session was also attended by Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid, Minister of Reconstruction and Minister of State for Housing and Land Reclamation Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, Minister of Electricity and Energy Mahir Abazah, Minister of Health Dr Muhammad Zaki, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Security Dr Yusuf Wali, Minister of State for Local Government Sa'd Ma'mun, Minister of Supply Dr Naji Shatlah, and Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources Muhammad as-Sayyid al-Gharuri.

The session was likewise attended by Cairo Governor Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib, Al-Jizah Governor Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan, Alexandria Governor Muhammad Fawzi Ma'az, and Cairo governor's deputies.

In a statement following the 90-minute meeting, Minister of Health Dr Sabri Zaki affirmed that the health situation is very satisfactory as a result of the efforts exerted last week.

The minister pointed out that all cases in some of Al-Jizah governorate's villages were put under control by virtue of joint efforts by the ministry of health, local government units, and officials of the sewage and water sector.

The minister said that the latest statistics show that the infection has decreased by 30 percent. Yesterday, there were six infectious cases at Saft al-Laban village [Al-Jizah governorate] against scores of cases which had appeared before. He added that the situation is becoming better and that efforts are being exerted to purify water tanks and pipes.

The minister added that vaccinations are continuously being given at medical units and rural medical centers. Garbage collection is continuing, which has resulted in a reduction in the quarantined cases. He said that the quarantine is enforced as a precautionary measure, and that there is nothing to worry about.

Dr Sabri Zaki said that President Mubarak has given his directives to the Cairo and Al-Jizah governors to continue the garbage lifting operations in view of public hygiene.

Committee Established

NC301858 Cairo MENA in English 1628 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 30 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that today's meeting under President Husni Mubarak decided to form a special committee to resolve the problems connected with drinking water, sanitary drainage, cleanliness, and the spread of rodents.

The committee is to meet on Monday and is to present its findings to the prime minister for reference to the president.

The committee will have to draw up an urgent plan of action for application in two months, as well as the measures to be taken in the rest of the fiscal year 1983/84.

AL-AKHBAR Reports Diarrhea, Vomiting Epidemic

PM302031 Cairo Al-Akhar in Arabic 28 Jun pp 1,14

[Muhammad Mahmud and Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam report: "300 Diarrhea and Vomiting Cases in Umbabah; All-out Immunization Campaign After Ramadan; 50,000 Immunized in Umbabah Villages Yesterday"]

[Excerpts] A 45-year old woman among the patients detained in Umbabah hospital suffering from diarrhea and vomiting has died. The number of patients detained up to yesterday was 300, including 60 in a critical condition.

Minister of Health Dr Sabri Zaki said that Umbabah hospital staff are doing all they can to prevent the increase of critical cases among the patients and to discover and isolate disease-carrying cases so as to prevent the spread of the disease. The minister said that more than 1 million packets of sodium salt will be distributed in the next few days to treat the cases of diarrhea and dehydration among children.

The minister said that an all-out campaign of immunization will begin immediately at the end of Ramadan to immunize all citizens. He said that the ministry in cooperation with the Cairo and Al-Jizah provinces has begun taking steps to quickly remove rubbish from the streets and ensure the cleanliness of drinking water by adding chlorine to it.

Some 50,000 citizens were immunized yesterday against the summer disease in the villages of Umbabah District, Bulaq, and Ad-Dakrur.

Military Communique on 29-30 June Operations*JN301720 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jun 83*

[Communique No 1,138 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 June 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The brave sons of Iraq, heroes of the 1920 revolution, continue their successful courageous operations against the forces of the ruling expansionist clique in Iran. The results are as follows:

1. On the day before yesterday, one of our front units spotted an enemy personnel carrier opposite its positions in the northern operational sector. Our units opened fire on the carrier and destroyed it, killing or wounding its occupants. In another place in the same operational sector, one of our front units yesterday succeeded in capturing two enemy soldiers. Another Iranian, escaping free from the injustice and oppression of the odious Khomeyni regime, sought refuge with our front units in the same operational sector. He was safely removed to the rear lines.

2. Our front units engaged an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the Maysan operational sector, killing two of the enemy and destroying an infantry position and an observation post.

3. One vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed in the central operational sector.

4. The artillery of the despotic Khomeyni clique last night and this morning continued to shell Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their suburbs. The hostile artillery shelling damaged several civilian installations in both towns.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1983

Army Corps Commander on 27 June Offensive*JN010804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — A high-ranking Iraqi officer has stressed that the Iraqi offensive carried out in the northern sector of the battlefield Monday led to the removal of Iranian units from strategic vantage points, the destruction of these units, and the prevention of any supplies to them.

The staff major general commanding the I Army Corps indicated that this offensive was carried out in two stages. In the first stage, the Iraqi fighters took control of vantage point 2314, and in the second stage, vantage point 2379 and the heights between the two points. He added that the Iraqi soldiers climbed the set targets under support of heavy Iraqi artillery fire which destroyed the enemy defenses and paralyzed the enemy.

He said that this battle was characterized by the large participation of various Iraqi Army corps in striking at the enemy and destroying its positions, adding that Iraqi fighter planes and helicopters played a distinguished role in supporting the advance of the Iraqi formations and in maintaining the fighting impetus

by continuing strikes against the mountain vantage points where the enemy forces were stationed. They did so from a high altitude.

The commander of the Iraqi I Army Corps said that Iraqi fighters reached the strategic heights by climbing a rocky mountain chain on which movement is difficult. He stressed that the Iraqi soldiers managed to reach the peaks and swoop down on the Iranians, killing most of them, capturing others, and seizing a large number of light and medium weapons and mortars. He added that this Iraqi offensive startled the enemy due to its shocking and sudden nature.

It will be recalled that an Iraqi military communique issued Monday said that in this offensive, the enemy sustained 300 men killed and a large number either wounded or captured. Among the dead were three regiment commanders, one of whom was identified as Lieutenant Colonel Mohammad Shankir A'ali, commander of the 155th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 28th Division.

Commander Says 100 Iranian Ships Sunk Since 1980*JN010955 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 1 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi naval force and coastal defense has revealed that over 100 Iranian war and commercial vessels have been destroyed and sunk since the beginning of the war in September 1980.

In a press interview published here today on the 46th anniversary marking the founding of the Iraqi naval force, he pointed out that the loss of some large Iranian naval vessels is considered a strong and painful blow to the enemy's navy. He added that the Iranian frigates, which the Iraqi naval force sank in September 1980, cost 120 million pounds sterling, in addition to the loss of the frigate crews which consisted of 12 officers and 100 warrant officers, technicians, specialists, and sailors.

He said that in late 1980, the Iraqi naval force managed to sink three Iranian (?Cometiant) missile cruisers, which are considered among the most modern cruisers in the world.

The Iraqi commander indicated that these blows led to the retreat of the Iranian naval force away from the Iraqi coasts at a time when Iran hoped that its navy would be its long arm in the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The Iraqi naval force was established 1 July 1936 and consisted of four small boats. The commander stressed that the process of modernizing the Iraqi naval force is proceeding in an organized manner as scheduled.

Trade, Cooperation Protocols Signed With USSR*JN301808 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jun 83*

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun (INA) — Iraq and the USSR signed here today a joint cooperation protocol in the spheres of oil, irrigation, and science. The protocol was signed following the meeting of the joint Iraqi-USSR committee for technical, economic, and scientific cooperation, which ended yesterday. Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals, signed the minutes for Iraq. Yakov

Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations [title as received] signed the minutes for the USSR.

The two sides also signed a trade protocol for 1983 to diversify and increase goods exchange between the two countries. 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan, under secretary of the oil ministry, signed the protocol for Iraq and Ivan Grishin, deputy minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, signed for the USSR.

Al-Wazzan Statement After Palace Meeting

*NC301414 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib's plane left Beirut airport at 1410 for Israel. Following the U.S. delegation's departure, a meeting was held by the Lebanese side under President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to assess the results of the talks and the regional stands.

After the appraisal meeting at the Presidential Palace in Ba'abda, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording][Unidentified speaker] Can we learn the results you have thus far reached following three rounds of Lebanese-U.S. talks, the major part of which, we believe, focused on the redeployment of the Israeli forces, in addition to other subjects?

[Al-Wazzan] No results were expected at these meetings because the question is one of consultations. Mr Habib and his two assistants came to inquire about Lebanon's view or stand on the so-called redeployment of the Israeli forces, which I prefer to call by its real name a partial withdrawal. I have previously declared the Lebanese Government's stand on this partial withdrawal and there has been no deviation from this stand at all. What concerns us, whether in the agreement or anything else, is the achievement of complete withdrawals. We had carried out the long and difficult negotiations and tackled the agreement issue only to achieve comprehensive withdrawals and to liberate Lebanon. We are not prepared to accept a so-called partial withdrawal. We explained all this to Mr Habib and declared that this stand is firm and cannot possibly be changed. As to the reactions or stands that will be taken as a result of the Lebanese stand, we will discuss them when they occur.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Prime Minister, Ambassador Habib may have left for Israel [as heard], do you expect him to come back with stands that could be close to the Lebanese stand?

[Al-Wazzan] In such matters, I do not wish to rely on speculation, that is, what I expect or do not expect. The important thing is that we are dealing with the issue of liberation and fate, about which I will not speculate. However, there are solid national stands to which we adhere.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Prime Minister, in the event Israel implements its decision to redeploy its army, are we prepared to fill the security vacuum?

[Al-Wazzan] We are prepared to fill any vacuum in all the Lebanese areas. In the Lebanese people's responsiveness and their yearning for their legitimate authority and army we have a force that is equivalent to the force of all armies.

[Unidentified speaker] Was the U.S. stand, which you sensed during this meeting, identical to the oft-declared U.S. stand?

[Al-Wazzan] The U.S. stand thus far appears to be the stand of a mediator who is trying to reconcile all views. In the final

analysis, I reply to this question by saying that the Americans have participated in the negotiations for a certain end namely, complete withdrawal. Therefore, we insist that the U.S. stand be as such. [end recording]

Al-Hafiz, Karami View U.S. Role as Guarantor

*NC301846 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] Henry Kissinger's visit to Israel under the present circumstances has raised questions in Lebanese quarters.

Prior to Kissinger's departure from Israel, he made a statement in which he called on the Israeli Government to think of the possibility of achieving an agreement of a purely military nature with the Syrians on a partial and reciprocal withdrawal from Lebanon.

In Beirut, the chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, [former] Prime Minister Amin al-Hafiz, today made a statement. He remarked that the renewed talk about the Israeli partial withdrawal and the danger that this partial withdrawal poses to Lebanon's unity are coupled with the reemergence of Kissinger on the Middle East scene. It is to be borne in mind that many people point to Kissinger as the mastermind of the plans that were formulated to destroy Lebanon. Al-Hafiz has invited the Foreign Affairs Committee to meet next Tuesday to discuss the situation and developments in order to adopt a position on them. Al-Hafiz, who has returned from a U.S. visit and who has briefed President al-Jumayyil on the results of this visit, has called for the emergence of a strong Lebanese movement to face the dangers emanating from a partitioning, from the sowing of dissension, and from sharing the booty [as heard].

[Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami who, in an earlier statement had commented on Kissinger's return, today attended a meeting of the [northern] coordination committee. After the meeting, Karami raised the subject of the U.S. guarantee of implementation.

Among other things, Karami said:

[Begin recording] The coordination committee has met and has discussed the situation in the security, political, and economic spheres, because all these spheres are interlinked. Ultimately, all that is going on in these spheres stems from a conspiratorial scheme.

At any rate, we are confident of the citizens' consciousness and of their understanding of the seriousness and gravity of this phase through which we are passing. We all know that the time for the foisting of demands is imminent.

The reason is that we now see that maneuvers are being made to implement the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Any signature will remain valueless if, ultimately, it is not coupled with the achievement of what is required. [end recording]

Arab League's Envoy Arrives, Makes Statement

NC301728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] Hammad as-Sid, the personal representative of the Arab League secretary general, this afternoon arrived in Beirut. As-Sid will submit to the officials the results of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi's Arab tour.

In an arrival statement that he made at the airport, As-Sid said:

[Begin recording] I have come as a representative of the Arab League secretary general within the context of the tour that he made following his visit to Lebanon. I will brief the Lebanese officials on the outcome of this tour. The Lebanese situation — in light of the recent developments — figured as an important part of the talks that Klibi held during this tour. It is known that this tour has not yet been concluded, and that the secretary general will resume it within a few days. He will personally brief the Lebanese officials on the results of these talks following their completion. [end recording]

RFL Reports Habib Departure, Results of Talks

NC301213 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] U.S. envoy Philip Habib left Beirut for Israel a few minutes ago after attending a meeting at the Presidential Palace under President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. The meeting was also attended by Ambassador Habib's companions, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Salim, and Dr Wadi Haddad. During the meeting, the U.S. and Lebanese stands were reviewed in light of the Syrian and Israeli stands on the withdrawal from Lebanon.

The information that has thus far leaked out about the U.S.-Lebanese talks indicates that Lebanon will not send an envoy to Damascus, for the time being at least, and that the United States will not send an envoy to Damascus unless it is guaranteed results from the negotiations with the Syrians. So far, the United States has no guarantees about Syria's responsiveness, especially following the report that the U.S. ambassador in Damascus presented about the reality of the Syrian stand.

Lebanese Communist Action Official Interviewed

GF300926 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1818 GMT
29 Jun 83

[Interview with Fawwaz Tarabulusi, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization by PDRY television reporter; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Answering the question on the dangerous aspects of the Israeli agreement that was signed by the Lebanese Government, Brother Fawwaz Tarabulusi said:

[Begin recording] Actually an overwhelming majority of political powers and figures as well as the Lebanese public have expressed their opposition in various ways to the agreement which was

made or signed last month between the Lebanese Government and Israel.

The negotiations and later the agreement were confronted by a growing opposition for many reasons, which I will try to summarize as follows:

1. This agreement gives Israel clear rights to control a basic part of Lebanese territories, particularly southern Lebanon, whether directly or indirectly through granting legitimacy to a number of powers that are surrogate to Israel in southern Lebanon.

2. This agreement creates a state of peace between Lebanon and the Zionist enemy and [allows] Israeli hegemony in the country. The peace stipulates security and military control by Israel on Lebanese territories, and fully restricts the right of the Lebanese state to establish its control and authority and deploy its Army on the entire Lebanese territories.

3. This agreement states that Lebanon must dissociate itself and withdraw from all its Arab commitments regarding joint Arab efforts for confronting Israel — whether this be in the Arab defense council, in the Arab defense agreements or in the other political, information, and economic fields.

4. The economic Israeli invasion, for which this agreement opens the door and from which the majority of Lebanese masses — particularly the Lebanese producers in southern Lebanon — have begun to suffer, is of particular importance.

Therefore, for these reasons we reject the agreement. [end recording]

Answering the question on how far the efforts for rebuilding the Lebanese National Movement have gone, Brother Fawwaz Tarabulusi said:

[Begin recording] Actually, such a plan has been examined for 2 months in very difficult Lebanese circumstances, especially because our country is facing an American plan aimed above all at dividing our country through this agreement. [end recording]

Brother Tarabulusi added:

[Begin recording] We are working in an atmosphere that enables us to derive strength from the firm stand adopted by the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc on issues pertinent to our country and the Arab conflict with the Israeli imperialism. Recently, the Soviet Union has clearly affirmed its keen desire to ensure the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon, particularly the Israeli occupation, its rejection of the U.S. plan to divide the country and its keen desire to maintain the unity of Lebanon and democracy in Lebanon. These stands constitute a main support for a depleted small country waging this big battle against a U.S. imperialist-backed violent enemy. We do not overlook this huge support which is incremental through these clear-cut and decisive stands by the Soviet Union. Consequently, the principles upon which the new front action should be based are clear: Lebanon's independence and unity, the full Israeli evacuation of Lebanese territory, the affirmation of Lebanon's affiliation to the Arab world, and the affirmation of the basic democratic rights in it —

a matter we struggle to achieve by all means. This includes the territory controlled by the Lebanese Government in Beirut and the mountain where we endeavor to maintain freedom of press, speech, and party organization and to prevent the attempts by the Phalangist militias to control the nationalist positions by the force of arms.

We call for the unity of the national Palestinian stand and the unity of the Syrian-Palestinian stand. We also call for directing all guns toward the Israeli enemy. We are keen to maintain the unity and independence of the PLO as we have always been keen to maintain the unity and independence of the Lebanese National Movement. (We cannot) conceive of independence separate from the rest of the Arab steadfast forces. We support Brother Abu 'Ammar's leadership [Yasir 'Arafat] of the Fatah movement and the PLO because he is the symbol of that organization and the symbol of Palestinian legitimacy that has been the target of all plots. We are also keen on asserting the natural nationalist Lebanese, Palestinian, and Syrian alliance in order to shoulder the heavy burdens that require utmost unity and coordination and mobilization of all forces in the battle. Therefore, we are deeply hurt by the atmosphere of fighting and (?capitulation). [end recording]

Purchase of U.S. Military Equipment Approved

NC301118 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] It has been learned from an informed source that during its meeting yesterday, the Cabinet approved the spending of 1 billion Lebanese pounds for the purchase of U.S. military equipment for the Lebanese Army and 1 million pounds for the purchase of U.S. rifles.

RFL on Situation in Tripoli, Al-Biq'a' 30 June

NC301300 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] In the city of Tripoli, tension is prevailing and armed manifestations are seen in the city's inner quarters, particularly in the area of Bab at-Tabbanah, following the murder of Bassam al-Asmar by gunmen who escaped in their car. A civilian Syrian truck ran over citizen Nabil Irgham near the Al-Mi'atayn road sign this morning, killing him.

People arriving from the city of Tripoli have reported that the streets there become empty as of 1400 and that some stores on all the city's streets closed, particularly in the At-Tall area.

Reports have indicated that the Islamic Unification Movement led by Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban is using the Al-Amirah Nasab school in the Abu Samra area as a center for detaining Syria's opponents and liquidating them after trial by a special court presided over by Shaykh Sha'ban and two other Iranian Shaykhs. Radio Free Lebanon has learned that the chief of Fatah's 17th security squad in Tripoli has summoned Khalil 'Akkawi, the official responsible for the former so-called Tripoli popular resistance, gave him a large check, and offered him arms to work with Fatah against the Syrians.

In Tripoli, the spokesman for the Fatah organization has accused the Syrians of continuing with tanks to surround the Fatah offices and positions in the Al-Biq'a', setting up roadblocks on the roads leading to these positions, and preventing supplies from reaching them. The spokesman added that the [Syrian] special forces of Rif'at al-Asad have warned the Fatah forces to evacuate their positions in the Barr Ilyas-Sa'd Nayil area, which is a strategic location on the Beirut-Damascus Highway. The spokesman pointed out that the Syrian threat will cause a resumption of the clashes, especially since the Syrian forces have reinforced their forces in the area.

Losses Inflicted on Israeli Patrol 30 June

NC301428 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1342 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Well over 15 Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded this morning, and an enemy personnel carrier was burned in a new operation that was carried out by Lebanese National Resistance men against an occupation forces patrol in the As-Sarafand area.

A group of resistance forces attacked an enemy patrol with rockets and automatic weapons when this patrol passed outside the Az-Zahra' school in As-Sarafand.

Immediately afterward, the occupation forces cordoned off the area and cut the approach roads. Meanwhile, a military helicopter was seen removing casualties from the scene of operation.

A short while ago, an enemy spokesman admitted the operation. The enemy radio said that an explosive charge went off when an Israeli patrol passed on the international road north of Tyre. The Israeli spokesman alleged that the patrol did not suffer any losses. He merely said: The Israeli forces were compelled to open fire, and a Lebanese citizen was wounded.

Information received by the Voice of Arab Lebanon had earlier emphasized that the enemy patrol was attacked with automatic weapons and with rockets, and that an armored enemy vehicle was put out of commission while another was damaged.

This morning following the operation carried out in As-Sarafand, the occupation forces raided Al-Ghaziyah township. These forces arrested citizens Hasan Muhammad Khalifah, Fu'ad Ghaddar, and 'Ali 'Ajami under the pretext of investigating them.

In another development, the residents of the township of Kafr Sir in the south have continued their strike for the second successive day to protest the killing of a resident of the township yesterday and the wounding of five other women in the gunfire unleashed by the occupation troops.

Reports say that the townsmen burned tires in the streets and sealed roads with boulders. At noontime the occupation forces entered the township. A mechanized force cordoned off the Kafr Sir cemetery where the residents were interring the body of Martyr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf Mushaymish, who was assassinated yesterday by enemy soldiers firing on him.

Beirut Radio Reports on Situation in Al-Biqā'

NC301705 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] Security sources have stated that a 15-minute exchange of gunfire from medium- and light-caliber weapons occurred at 1700 between the townships of Bhamdun and Ba'lshamyh. These sources have not received any information indicating that casualties have been sustained.

In Al-Biqā', tension is increasing against a background of intensive military reinforcements that are being made by the opposing parties, and amid reports that are speaking of the possibility of a decisive attack that the dissidents might launch against the 'Arafat group that is reinforcing its positions around the town of Ba'labakk — 'Arafat's last stronghold in Al-Biqā'.

Observers hold the view that the military reinforcements in central and western Al-Biqā' arouse real fear. Furthermore, a spokesman for the loyalists in Tripoli has said that the Syrian special forces have served notice on the 'Arafat group that it must vacate its positions in Barr Ilyas, in Sa'd Nayil, and in the Shtawrah area.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* reported today that 'Arafat is considering the possibility of withdrawing his forces stationed in Syria once again to deploy them in Tripoli and in Al-Biqā' should the efforts that are now being exerted by mediators fail to achieve results with Syrian officials.

The paper added that 'Arafat will return to Al-Biqā' to lead his forces in the battles that they are waging against the dissidents.

Budapest TV Interviews Al-Asad on Relations With PLO
LD302329 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1855 GMT
 30 Jun 83

[From the "Panorama" program: Interview granted by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Alajos Chrudinak, Budapest television correspondent in Damascus; date not given — all answers recorded in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Chrudinak] In Damascus we were received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad whose country is currently without any doubt playing the most significant role in the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli plans. During our lengthy discussion, I asked President al-Asad the following question: Mr President, what do you expect could happen with the Palestinian movement now that the rebels of the Fatah organization are demanding various reforms?

[Al-Asad] Look, it is a fact that the Palestinians are themselves complaining about the errors committed by the present leadership. I am hearing these complaints from all of them without exception. But at the same time I am also finding that they would all like...

[Chrudinak interrupts] They would like reforms...

[Al-Asad interrupts] They would like to eliminate these errors, and they would like to carry out reforms, as you have said yourself. Apart from this, according to my information, certain organizational problems also await solution, but in my opinion if the Palestinians make adequate efforts, keeping in sight the interests of the Palestinian revolution, if they heal their differences in the spirit of brotherhood, then they will be able to find a solution that will serve both their political organization and their cause. Naturally, I would not like to talk in their place about the problems that affect them.

[Chrudinak] But the signs indicate that relations between Yasir 'Arafat and yourself have, if I may say, cooled.

[Al-Asad] Syria's policy is known to everybody. We have no secrets. No one, not a single Palestinian leader, has proposed to me concrete ideas about which we did not agree. Not a single Palestinian leader has come to me saying: We do not agree with your political direction and we oppose this or that step of yours. As for the cooling or warming of relations between us, I for my part cannot speak about either a cooling or a warming; our relations are just the same as they were at any time in previous periods. Not long ago I received the PLO Executive Committee headed by Mr Yasir 'Arafat. But at the discussion we did not touch upon any problem or divergence of views. Nobody among the members of the Executive Committee said to me that he does not agree with Syria on certain issues.

ATH-THAWRAH on Support For Palestinians
JN291516 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* asserts that it is impossible for a small group entrusted with pushing the Palestinian revolution toward capitulation and liquidation to carry out its task, because the honest Palestinian fighter will not

allow it to achieve its objectives and Syria will not sit back with folded arms.

The newspaper adds: That small group, which wants to reserve a room in the Camp David train by sacrificing the Palestine question, should realize that its way is fraught with dangers and might cost it dearly. This is a fact to which the advocates of capitulation should direct their attention. The paper also asserts that the Palestinian revolution has been created to remain a revolutionary movement of struggle and not a justification for defeatism and conspiracies, a cover-up for treason and capitulation, or a corporation for brokerage, trading, and illegal riches.

The newspaper continues: Syria is backing the unity of the revolution and protecting it against the internal and external dangers, which might threaten its existence as a struggle and revolutionary movement. At the same time, Syria will not spare any effort to take appropriate measures to prevent that group from turning the revolution into an atonement for the sins of the regimes of defeatism, capitulation, and treason in the Arab homeland, and into a charity organization granting certificates of good conduct to all the renegades and conspirators against the Arab nation's causes.

The newspaper adds: It should be clear that Syria will curry the favor of no one on this issue. Syria always distinguishes between individuals and the cause and it has the courage to raise its voice high and point to the danger. The newspaper concludes: Syria will continue to be a homeland for the Palestinian revolution and a prop for its unity and the unity of its groups and it will back all the honest fighters and strugglers for Palestine.

Beirut Paper Interviews Information Minister
NC291200 Beirut Monday Morning in English 20-26 Jun 83
 pp 46-51

[By Nadim Abu Ghannam]

[Interview granted to Beirut *Monday Morning* correspondent by Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad "last week" in Damascus]

[Text] Question: Many, including Israeli officials, are saying that Syria now holds most of the cards in the Middle East. How do you see the future of the region now, in the light of the latest developments and the continuing Arab disarray?

Answer: The future of the Arab nation depends on the will of those in this nation who are struggling for its freedom, to preserve its independence and protect it from the evils of the Israeli-American aggressors.

Syria does not believe it stands alone in its confrontation with American imperialism and the Zionist entity. Syria believes it has the masses of the Arab nation behind it, supporting it, backing its efforts, saluting its firm positions of principle. The various currents that are clashing visibly in Arab political life at the moment are a passing phenomenon which is not integral to Arab life and will therefore inevitably disappear; because the permanent core of Arab life is Arab unity, the unity of Arab

ambitions, the unity of Arab allegiance, and hence the unity of Arab destiny.

And so, when Syria depends on its own strength, it also takes into consideration the support of all its Arab brothers in all parts of the Arab nation.

Question: How do you evaluate the results of Colonel Al-Qadhafi's tour of the various Arab countries, especially the results of his visit to Syria?

Answer: Amiable, fraternal contacts between Syria and its Arab brothers never cease. In those contacts, consultations are made on current affairs and urgent matters, and the visit of our brother Col Qadhafi to Syria comes in that context.

Question: How do you assess your present relations with Jordan? Do you believe there is any possibility that Jordan will launch talks with Israel unilaterally?

Answer: One of Syria's strategic goals, under the historic leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is to work towards an ever stronger Arab solidarity in the confrontation with the Israeli occupation forces and their American allies.

Syria was not responsible for the deterioration of relations with any Arab country. Any Arab country that is committed to the Arab summit resolutions and abides by them in its actions and practices will find itself in the same trench with Syria.

As for our relations with our Jordanian brothers, they remain unchanged.

Question: What is Syria's attitude toward the rebellion in Fatah, and especially towards the reports that Syria played a role in encouraging Abu Musa and his group to rebel?

Answer: What happened in Fatah recently is closely connected with the previous developments in that organization. Syria wants and strives for a Palestinian national unity rooted in the basic principles of the Palestine Liberation Organization's charter and the resolutions of the Palestine National Council and the other official Palestinian institutions.

When we heard of the split in Fatah, the Syrian leadership took the initiative of forming a committee to undertake fraternal, good-will efforts between the two parties in the dispute within Fatah to create a suitable atmosphere for a dialogue between them which could lead to the achievement of the required Palestinian and Arab objectives.

Question: How do you evaluate Syrian-American relations at this juncture?

Answer: The American administration is hostile in the premises and orientation of its foreign policy. There is no balance in the American Middle East policy, which is totally biased in favor of the Israeli aggressors. We can definitely state that American policy in the Middle East, as all past experiences have established, is an Israeli policy in every sense of the expression.

The American administration is after hegemony in the Middle East. It wants to give the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine military and economic control over the Arab nation, and this American policy runs counter to the ambitions of the Arab people in Syria and all other parts of the Arab nation. This contradiction makes confrontation inevitable, which in turn makes the unification of Arab capabilities essential. We must have joint Arab action to confront the American-Zionist imperialist plot in the Middle East.

The policy of the American administration is a policy that is hostile to the just Arab cause and incompatible with the basic interests of the Arabs, both now and in the future.

Question: There have been reports that either U.S. Secretary of State Shultz or his assistant may visit Damascus and try to persuade Syria to pull out of Lebanon. Is Syria ready to receive either Shultz or his assistant?

Answer: I must first stress that those who imagine that pressure exerted on Syria can change the Syrian position on the American-Israeli agreement that was imposed on Lebanon — those people have taken leave of all logic and reason. The Syrian rejection of the American-Israeli agreement that was imposed on the Lebanese negotiator is a firm position arrived at after a serious, detailed study of the text of the agreement. Syria found in that text a treaty for the normalization of relations which was imposed on the Lebanese people and which absolves Israel of all the crimes it has committed against Lebanon and the Lebanese, and against the Arabs in general.

The text of the agreement turns Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate, stripping it of its political freedom, its economic role and its unique cultural and information role. For all these reasons — for the sake of the Lebanese people and the security and national aspirations of Syria — the Syrian leadership rejected the text of the agreement in form and content and affirmed that it would stand by every Lebanese who says no to Israel and no to the agreement.

And I repeat: Those who imagine that pressure can change Syria's position have lost their minds.

Syria makes contacts wherever it finds that such contacts would yield national benefits for it and wherever such contacts can serve to increase understanding of the justice of the Arab cause.

Question: Would you agree to have a French official mediate between Lebanon and Syria, in the light of the recent reports that France is ready to play such a role?

Answer: The present and future historical and geographical bonds between the Syrian and Lebanese twins are too strong to allow anyone to step in between them. Lebanon and Syria are one people in one country who were coerced into partition by the British and the French. No one in the world can appreciate the depth of the factors that bind Lebanon to Syria and Syria to Lebanon except those who know the meaning of struggle for freedom, for the future, and for the rise of the one Arab society. The relationship between Lebanon and Syria is not a relationship between two men or two parties to allow for any form protocol.

It is a relationship of history, of present and of future — a relationship of destiny. It follows that there is no room for protocol when the nation and the national cause are in danger.

Question: Saudi Arabia is undertaking behind-the-scenes contacts with Syria. What role is the Kingdom playing, and are these efforts aimed at achieving a total withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon?

Answer: All the contacts made by the Syria leadership are announced and explained by us. And as I told you before, the contacts between Damascus and its brother are aimed at discussing the urgent issues and achieving real Arab solidarity to increase our ability as an Arab nation to confront the Israeli occupation forces and their allies.

As for the withdrawal of Syrian forces from their present positions in Lebanon, it will not happen as long as there are any Israeli conditions imposed on Lebanon by the force of occupation.

There are some propaganda efforts underway aimed at casting doubt on the principled nature of this Syrian stance and the firmness of the Syrian position. They sometimes say that Syria will change its position on the Lebanese-Israeli-American agreement, or that Syria will pull out of Lebanon, or that the pressure being exerted on it will reverse its rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli-American agreement.

We assure all the people who are spreading those illusions that we mean what we say; that the Syrian position is a firm and continuing position, based on serious and detailed study.

We also say to those who are trying to mislead the opponents of the Israeli occupation, which is militarily, politically and economically backed by America, and to those who are trying to mislead the opponents of the submission agreement — we say to them that their attempts to deceive Lebanese public opinion will not go on much longer; they are attempts which blatantly serve the Israeli-American objectives in Lebanon, and we are convinced that the Lebanese Arab people are bound to learn how to protect themselves from the danger of the agreement and the danger of the agreement's advocates.

Question: With the Arab world passing through a critical stage and the Arab countries needing unity more than ever, why has Syria rejected the proposal to hold an Arab summit conference?

Answer: Syria supports any step at any level that can unify Arab positions and actions. It is one of Syria's strategic goals to strive for Arab complementarity, which would start with solidarity and end with the achievement of total unity.

We in Syria welcome — indeed, strive for — any step that would support our steadfastness in the confrontation with the Israeli enemy and his allies and increase the solidarity of the Arabs.

Question: Fears of an imminent Syrian-Israeli war seem to have subsided. Do you think the danger of such a war has receded? And is Syria ready to go ahead with a partial withdrawal if Israel does so?

Answer: To begin with, there is no room for comparison between the presence of the Syrian Arab forces in Lebanon and the presence of the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon. Any attempt at such comparisons is an attempt at misleading the Lebanese citizen and marketing illusions in Lebanon.

The Syrian forces entered Lebanon at the request of Lebanese legality and in response to the appeals of the Lebanese belligerents. They came to stop the hemorrhage caused by the Lebanese civil war. They came to risk their lives to preserve order in Lebanon and create the appropriate atmosphere for the achievement of total Lebanese national accord.

As for the Israeli forces, they are the forces of a savage, racist invasion which trod roughshod over everything in Lebanon. They killed no less than 40,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in south Lebanon, and when they reached West Beirut, the Sabra and Shatila massacre was committed.

We can thus affirm that Syrian presence in Lebanon is the presence of strength for Lebanon — for the security, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon — and is therefore the antithesis of the presence of the Israeli invasion forces in Lebanon. Those who are drawing parallels between the presence of the Syrian Arab forces and the Israeli forces in Lebanon need a dose of national sense and genuine Lebanese patriotism to help distinguish between the interests of Lebanon and the Lebanese and how they can be served, and the enemies of Lebanon and the Lebanese and how they should be confronted.

Those who are following the statements of the American officials and their partners in the Begin government in occupied Palestine cannot but top the list of possibilities with the possibility of an Israeli aggression on Syria backed, as usual, by America. If this aggression takes place, Syria will fight with undaunted will and courage in defense of itself and its citizens. It will fight with everything it has to prevent the American-backed Israelis from once more committing the crimes they committed in Lebanon, one third of whose territory they now occupy.

Question: If Lebanon were to officially request the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, would Syria pull its troops out?

Answer: The Syrian Arab forces present in Lebanon will remain in their positions until the Israeli occupation forces withdraw unconditionally from all Lebanese Arab territory. The Syrian forces will stay until all the Israeli-American conditions imposed on Lebanon are lifted. The presence of the Syrian forces in their present positions represents an effective defense for the Lebanese people, Syria and the Arabs in general.

Syria wants nothing from Lebanon, but it wants Lebanon to be a sovereign state, a state with a free will, not bound by agreements that make it a base and a passage for Israel. Syria wants the Israeli occupation forces to leave Lebanon unconditionally — that is Syria's demand, and that is Syria's objective.

There are some in Beirut who continuously volunteer to specify the conditions on which Syria would pull out of Lebanon. I say to those people, who are spreading rotten goods and marketing illusions in the service of American and Israeli interests: What

Syria has in Lebanon is a position and a principle, not goods exhibited in the political market. What Syria wants from Lebanon is that Lebanon be an independent, free, prosperous Arab country. Syria wants to preserve Lebanon as a country with a united people and a united will.

Question: Are there any plans for a visit to Moscow by President al-Asad, or a visit to Damascus by Mr Andropov?

Answer: Syrian-Soviet relations are strong, strategic relations of friendship. Contacts between the two countries are continuous. When there is a need for President al-Asad to visit Moscow, the road is open, and the road is also open if the secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party wishes to visit Syria.

Further on Al-Asad's Meeting With Communists

JN300801 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] At 1200 yesterday President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation representing the commands of the communist and workers parties in the Arab countries, including Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party; and 'Aziz Muhammad, secretary general of the Iraqi Communist Party.

On behalf of the meeting which the communist and workers parties in the Arab countries have held, the delegation conveyed to the president greetings for Syria's stands against the U.S.-Israeli agreement which is intended to be imposed on Lebanon, the Reagan plan, and all the imperialist-Zionist designs in the region. The delegation also conveyed a special greeting to the president on the role which he had and continues to have during the difficult battle which is currently taking place in the region.

The delegation conveyed greetings from the parties' meeting for Syria's stand toward the urgent international issues, foremost being the peace issue and averting a nuclear catastrophe.

The delegation members pointed out that the meeting of the Arab communist and workers parties focused on the major issue in the region; namely supporting Syria, and its great role in the region. The meeting also focused on President Al-Asad's efforts after the invasion of Lebanon to change the atmosphere, raise the morale of the masses, and fight frustration, which the enemies attempted to spread in the region.

The delegations also explained that detailed discussions took place during the parties' meeting on the region's issues, and that a statement was issued at the conclusion of the meeting denouncing all forms of political blackmail, diplomatic pressures, and the carrot and stick policy to which Syria is currently subjected due to its stand toward the contract of submission which is intended to be imposed on Lebanon, and also due to its stand toward the Reagan plan.

The statement expresses confidence that all pressures will fail, that Syria will pursue its militant stands against the hostile designs and that it will not stand idle toward these designs. Syria will continue to enjoy the support of the Arab masses throughout the Arab world. The statement also greets Syria's resolute stand

in the face of the Israeli-imperialist schemes, and its effective support for the Lebanese people's struggle for the sake of foiling the contract of submission.

The delegation said that the final statement stresses that Syria's policy in facing the attempts of the Israeli aggression and the U.S.-Israeli hegemony over the region, constitutes a basic link in the struggle against imperialism. The statement also stresses that standing alongside Syria is very important during the current circumstances, and consequently, the forces of liberation and progress in the region and the world must stand alongside Syria.

President al-Asad thanked the delegation members and asked them to convey his thanks and greetings to the participants in the meeting of the Arab communist and workers parties, and his wishes for the success of their struggle. The president stressed that our confidence in our people is unlimited and that all honest peoples and nationalists in the region will stand on our side in one trench against the imperialist-Zionist challenges. The president also stressed the need for cooperation and cohesion among all the forces which are hostile to Zionism and imperialism and the acts of aggression and invasion in the region.

During the meeting, the president and the members of the delegation exchanged viewpoints on and reviewed the situation in the region and the possible developments and the means to confront them. The two sides also stressed Syria's steadfastness and the rallying of all Arab nationalists and progressive forces around Syria's stand.

Palestine Broadcast Assails Imperialists, Jordan

JN292234 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Palestine broadcast: Unattributed talk]

[Text] Our Palestinian Arab people enjoy several characteristics, including memory, political awareness, and unlimited readiness for sacrifice. Our Palestinian people have not and will not forget the following facts: First, throughout the history of our people's struggle, the imperialists and the English and American colonialists and their allies have repeatedly stabbed our people in the back. On the other hand, the Arab reactionaries, who have confidence in their colonialist friends, dealt a blow to our people in 1936 when our Palestinian political leadership relied on the efforts and advice of the kings of that time. They decided to end the heroic strike and lay down arms pending a British settlement of the problem. As a result, catastrophe took place. Second, the ruling regime in Jordan, throughout the history of our people's struggle, was not a friend of ours or a supporter of our struggle. It dealt successive blows to our struggle, strugglers, and our sacred cause. No people in the world know better than we the nature of the ties and thought patterns of the Jordanian rulers. Third, our people have tested the Arab reactionaries and are aware of their preparedness for relinquishing the Palestine cause. Our people do not have confidence in those reactionaries and are not ready to depend on them.

The sons of our Palestinian people are fully aware of these facts. Therefore, our people's awareness is stronger than all the plans

of the reactionary circles to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian cause. The revolution stands on a solid ground and the cause will continue to live in the heart of its sons.

Ba'th Official Voices Support for Fatah Reforms

SANA Report

JN292242 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2050 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jun (SANA) — Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, member of the Ba'th Party's National Command and secretary general of the Palestinian organization, has affirmed that Syria supports the unity of Fatah and its triumph over its problems in a way that realizes the legitimate demands of the Palestinian strugglers.

In a speech to popular and athletic Palestinian cadres here today, Comrade al-Qadi added: We support any reforms in Fatah that would have a positive effect on the Palestinian arena and enable it to play its complete role after the paralysis it suffered over the past years as a result of some of its leaders' monopoly of the Palestinian decisionmaking without consulting the institutions of the organization. These leaders frequently adopted measures that contradicted the resolutions of these institutions.

Comrade al-Qadi spoke about the strategic relations between Syria and the Palestinian revolution, affirming their continuation and reinforcement. He said there will be no return to Palestine without revolutionary Syria. He stressed the need for maintaining Palestinian national unity and adhering to the Palestinian national charter and the PNC resolutions. Comrade al-Qadi condemned the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against Syria and the humiliating and shameful agreement which the Lebanese authorities signed with the enemy.

Damascus Report

JN010644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command and regional secretary of the Palestinian organization, met yesterday evening with the party cadres in the Al-Yarmuk [refugee] camp.

Comrade al-Qadi began his talk by stressing the Syrian-Palestinian cohesion and praising Syria's position on the Palestine question under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic. He also praised Syria's confrontation of all liquidatory and capitulatory plots. Al-Qadi then reviewed the current Palestinian developments, indicating that the present contradictions and differences are due to the violation of PNC resolutions and the adoption of unilateral decisions on fateful issues. He said that what is taking place within Fatah is an important issue related to the destiny of the Palestine question. Therefore, he added, it was essential to rectify the Palestinian revolution march so it can be strong enough to achieve its aims and reject the liquidatory plans being submitted in the Arab arena.

Comrade al-Qadi noted: We in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party are for Fatah's unity on the basis of the resolutions passed by this movement's congresses and by the PNC sessions and the national Palestinian charter. We are also for the unity of the Palestinian revolution factions on the basis of rejecting the liquidatory plans and continuing the struggle until the Palestinian Arab people's rights to repatriation and self-determination are realized.

Concluding, Comrade al-Qadi emphasized the importance of Syrian-Palestinian cohesion, considering it the groundwork for the cohesion of the Arab revolution forces in the face of all U.S.-Zionist challenges and plots against our Arab nation.

Habib Escapes Assassination Attempt in Israel

JN301448 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Amman, 30 Jun (SANA) — Citing the Israeli newspaper *Hamodi'a*, press reports here today said that U.S. envoy Philip Habib escaped an attempt on his life last Monday when he was about to get in his car after a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The reports added that Habib's car was rained with bullets, slightly injuring Habib's driver in the back and smashing both the doors and windows of the car. The reports pointed out that the would-be assassin has managed to escape. Habib later went to the U.S. Embassy where he held a telephone conversation with the White House.

In another development, the same reports mentioned that Begin's personal guards yesterday arrested an Israeli named (Ya'qub Judeterman) as Begin was about to leave his residence in occupied Jerusalem for his office. (Judeterman) was carrying a pistol and a hand grenade.

Admitting his intention to assassinate Begin, (Judeterman) said that he holds Begin responsible for the killing of his son in Ash-Shaqif during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

People's Assembly Holds Final Session 30 June

JN301626 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Damascus — The People's Assembly today held the final meeting in its sixth ordinary session under Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and a number of ministers.

Al-Kasm made a speech in this final meeting in which he affirmed that there is no political or national commitment without a price. He said: The price is blood and sweat and our country is paying this price through its principled and firm stands to confront with pride and determination the fateful challenges facing our nation under current circumstances.

Al-Kasm touched on internal construction issues and the efforts needed for development and production to form the solid material base for Syria's steadfastness and development in various fields to achieve a progressive and socialist society.

The Assembly's speaker announced the suspension of the meeting until 4 October, 1983, when the seventh ordinary session will open.

AL-BATH Comments on NATO Exercises in Turkey

PM302018 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 22 Jun 83 p 2

[Ilyas Khuri article: "Reagan Flexes His Muscles"]

[Text] It is clear that the United States hopes to kill two birds with one stone through the current large-scale exercises it is staging under the banner of NATO in northeast Turkey near the Soviet borders.

On the one hand it wants to firmly demonstrate to the Soviet Union that its aggressive preparations are in good shape and that its armed forces are always ready to defend what it calls "the free world" and the influence, interests, and monopolies of that world in various areas.

On the other hand, these exercises, which were planned years ago, will help the United States consolidate and strengthen NATO, reaffirm the U.S. West European allies' commitment to its political line, and also project NATO's combat capabilities. Ever since Reagan assumed power, the United States has claimed that the Warsaw Pact has been able in recent years to achieve marked superiority over NATO in men and armament because of U.S. negligence under Carter and because of weakening West European material and military commitment to NATO.

The other bird is the Middle East. The recent developments in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, crowned by the United States with the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, have prompted Washington to modify its strategy in the region on the basis that the Middle East in general and the Arab east in particular must come under its direct political and military control in cooperation and coordination with Israel in an alliance complementing and linked to NATO. Washington believes that Lebanon presents the right nucleus for achieving this objective because as a regime it is fully under U.S. control and as a territory it has deployed on it forces from the United States, NATO countries, and, of course, Israel. Since there are forces which oppose these designs and obstruct their implementation, the exercises in Turkey are meant to serve the steps and decisions taken by the United States, NATO, and Israel against these forces to compel them to change their attitude.

If we bear in mind that the mounting international tension is the result of Reagan's policies, particularly in Europe and the Middle East, these exercises in which Reagan is flexing his muscles will only increase the tension and take the world one step further into the cold war, which is beginning to assume dangerous dimensions.

Habib-Begin-Arens-Shamir Meeting Held

TA010943 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0920 GMT
1 Jul 83

[Text] Another meeting between Philip Habib, Prime Minister Begin, and the ministers of foreign affairs and defense ended about an hour ago in Jerusalem. After the meeting, a government source described as nonsense reports from the United States on a complete change, so to speak, in Washington's position regarding Israel and Lebanon.

Meanwhile, our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that the prime minister conferred this morning with President Hayim Herzog for the second time since Mr Herzog was elected to the post. Menahem Begin reported to the president on the situation in Lebanon, the talks with Habib, and his upcoming visit to Washington. The meeting was private and lasted about an hour.

More on Habib, Discussions

TA301557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Phillip Habib arrived in Jerusalem from Beirut after talks there and following the talks he had in Cairo and Riyadh. Tomorrow he will report to the prime minister on the results of his talks.

It is now clear that Israel is adamant about a redeployment in Lebanon. This was made clear to Philip Habib by Defense Minister Moshe Arens and by the prime minister. The prime minister repeated Israel's insistence in his talk with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as well. Now Israel only has to decide on where to go. Three plans were prepared at general headquarters for a new deployment; common to each is that Israel intends to build border fences along the line to which it will withdraw. The border fences signal two things: One, the possibility that Israel would stay in Lebanon for a long time; and two, they are a means to defend its soldiers.

Philip Habib most probably has nothing new to report to the prime minister. The Lebanese Administration is crying for Israel not to leave. The U.S. Administration as well is not happy, as U.S. sources put it, with this idea of partial withdrawal, however it will not be able to prevent such a withdrawal.

There is certainly a possibility that Philip Habib has come to the end of his road, and the voices looking for a substitute for Habib are growing. Secretary Shultz might come here in a few days if it will transpire that he would be accepted in Damascus and would be able to advance the arrangement [header] in Lebanon.

Further Report on Negotiations

TA010528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT
1 Jul 83

[Report from the studio by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Excerpt] The U.S. fear of the repartitioning of Lebanon and its division between Israel and Syria has led to the argument recently directed at Jerusalem from Washington by various circles: Either you withdraw to the international border, or you remain deployed along the present lines. Political circles in Jerusalem this morning dismissed this idea as not serious, saying: Philip Habib is continuing to seek solutions that would lead to the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Incidentally, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche met last night with Philip Habib and did not hear the idea from him that has been so adamantly expressed in Washington.

This morning the U.S. mediator will report to the prime minister and Ministers Shamir and Arens on his talks in Riyadh, Cairo, and Beirut. Habib is also looking into the possibility that the agreement between Israel and Lebanon could be implemented regardless of the withdrawal of the foreign forces. At the same time, the Lebanese are in no hurry to ratify the accord, because this would demand an IDF withdrawal within 12 weeks of the day of ratification, and they are not interested in this.

U.S. Reportedly Wants Complete IDF Withdrawal

TA010755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT
1 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The U.S. Administration in Washington is now suggesting that Israel withdraw from all of Lebanon. Washington sources have told our correspondent that the United States still objects to a partial withdrawal. The sources confirmed reports published in *Middle East Policy Survey*, which reported that the proposal raised now regarding a total Israeli withdrawal results from the fact that the administration is deeply annoyed and dismayed over the fact that it is incapable of persuading Syria to withdraw.

The New York Times has meanwhile reported, quoting administration officials, that the United States has asked Israel to submit a detailed timetable for the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, hoping that Syria would submit a similar timetable. The officials noted that a redeployment of the IDF in Lebanon could constitute the first stage toward a full withdrawal.

Ne'eman, Goldstein Criticize Proposal

TA010819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Minister Yuval Ne'eman has said that the new U.S. proposal that Israel withdraw from all of Lebanon shows that Washington has no understanding whatsoever of the factors that are active in the Middle East. He believes that administration elements who are not pleased with the closer links between Israel and the United States are making attempts to put Israel on the spot once again. Minister Ne'eman believes that the U.S. suggestion means handing Lebanon to Syria and the PLO on a silver platter. He claims that the proposal shows that frustration and disappointment can make even a superpower lose its mind.

MK Pinhas Goldstein demands an urgent Knesset debate of what he calls a shift in the U.S. policy regarding Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. He also demands enlisting the U.S. public against what he terms the U.S. Administration's absurd position, which now wishes to pressure Israel to withdraw from Lebanon unilaterally and completely. MK Goldstein was speaking to our correspondent Arye Golan.

Redeployment Possibilities, Views Reported

TA301011 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 30 Jun 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by Yosef Walter and Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] Major Sa'd Haddad has recently informed senior IDF officers that he would be willing to take over the Al-'Awwali River line in the framework of an IDF redeployment in Lebanon and has alternatively suggested taking over the Az-Zahrani or the Nahr Sayniq lines south of Sidon. This proposal was submitted to the General Staff in the form of a working paper, and was discussed as one of the possibilities for the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon.

Haddad told the officers that he is capable of taking over that line, particularly in view of the fact that the IDF would also constitute a strategic rearguard. Haddad noted that such a deployment entailed many advantages, since the inclusion of Sidon within the area under his control would solve the problem of a district capital.

Notwithstanding statements by Israeli spokesmen that the United States is not pressuring Israel on the issue of redeployment in Lebanon, it has been learned that Ambassador Philip Habib has clearly and unambiguously clarified the position of President Reagan who is opposed to a unilateral Israeli move in the field without ascertaining in advance which force will replace the IDF.

The U.S. Administration's appeal to Israel to postpone the withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains is delaying a debate and decision by the Cabinet about a redeployment in Lebanon. Contrary to the initial assessments of ministers, which were based on the prime minister's remarks, the issue will not be discussed today by the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

Cabinet ministers are grumbling over the delay in setting the date for a comprehensive debate on this issue. If the prime minister does not initiate such a debate, several ministers will take the initiative for holding such a meeting shortly. Two proposals by Ministers Mordekhay Ben-Porat and Aharon Uzan about a unilateral withdrawal or redeployment in Lebanon were submitted to the Cabinet's agenda. Minister Ben-Porat may again raise this proposal within a few days, perhaps even in the upcoming Cabinet session on Sunday.

Ma'ariv has learned about the different perceptions of senior Cabinet ministers on the question of a redeployment in Lebanon. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that Israel has proceeded according to the agreement with Lebanon, and that since the Syrians refuse to willingly — and through political means — get out of Lebanon, an imminent Israeli decision and its subsequent implementation through an IDF redeployment along new and more defensible lines is inevitable.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens in principle favors the notion of a withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains, but advocates a comprehensive dialogue and total coordination with the U.S. Administration. It has been learned that Arens believes that the redeployment should not be effected before the Reagan-Begin meeting and that the U.S. President should not be presented with faits accomplis.

The main argument within the political-security senior echelons revolves around the site and timing of the withdrawal. At the beginning of the week the prime minister hinted that he favors a speedy resolution on the matter to preclude additional IDF casualties in Lebanon. However, senior government sources last night said that if the relative calm in Lebanon continues it will be possible to discuss and adopt a resolution on the issue without any pressure and with the utmost consideration for the U.S. position.

It was reported yesterday that France is willing to send a unit from the French contingent stationed in Lebanon to reinforce the Lebanese Army in the Ash-Shuf mountains. The United States has announced that the Marines could not be sent to the Ash-Shuf area without the approval of Congress.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan yesterday called on Israel not to effect a unilateral withdrawal for fear of the implications such a move would have on the evacuation of the Syrian forces from his country.

A tendency not to recommend a withdrawal to a preferred line has emerged in debates the IDF has been holding on a redeployment in Lebanon. Security sources last night expressed fears that if a recommendation were submitted to the Cabinet about a deployment along a certain line and the Cabinet decided on another line, the General Staff would be embarrassed.

Therefore, the tendency is to present a working paper that would include several possibilities for a redeployment: A line beginning at the Ad-Damur stream, and continuing along the Ash-Shuf mountains north of Dayr Al-Qamar up to north of 'Ayn Zhalta. This line would leave the IDF in control of the outskirts of Beirut, vast parts of the Ash-Shuf mountains, and the Beirut-Damascus

highway in particular. If a multinational force or the Lebanese Army does not take over the area, the Syrians and the terrorists might return to Beirut.

The second line proposed is a deployment along the Al-'Awwali River. This line ranges from north of Sidon to Jabal Al-Baruk and 'Ayn Zhalta.

The third line would start from the Nahr Sayniq River south of Sidon and would move [as published] to the Al-'Awwali River. This line would leave the IDF in control of Sidon, but with considerable problems with a hostile population. Security sources assess that an IDF withdrawal from Sidon would again turn it into a town of terrorists from which hostile troops would launch attacks against Israel.

The fourth line — the acceptance of which is very much in doubt — is that of the Az-Zahrani River. This line would do away with the argument about the 40 km as it is only 20 km away from the Israeli border.

In any event, there will be no withdrawal from the eastern sector, Al-Biq'a, and the confrontation lines with the Syrians. The main objective is to get out of the Ash-Shuf mountains. Security sources yesterday assessed that the Cabinet will apparently decide on a phased deployment in which the first stage would be a withdrawal to the Ad-Damur or the Al-'Awwali lines.

Peres on Syrian Threat, Lebanon Situation

TA301715 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1645 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 30 Jun (ITIM) — Instead of beseeching the Syrians to leave Lebanon, Israel and the United States should warn them that any change in their present position will involve a heavy penalty. It should be made clear to the Syrians that if we are attacked, we will answer with cannons and guns. This was stated by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres at a meeting of the party's center which was held in Tel Aviv this afternoon.

Mr Peres emphasized that Israel should organize in southern Lebanon and be aided by the forces of Major Sa'd Haddad to whom we have extended aid all along. "Efforts should be made to maintain Israel as a Jewish state and not a binational one, to maintain it as a democratic state and not a semidemocratic one, and to take care that the choice of peace is not replaced by the choice of war. In our stay in Lebanon we should guarantee the peace of Galilee and not establish a new order in Lebanon," he said.

HA'ARETZ, JERUSALEM POST on Withdrawal

TA100759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT
1 Jul 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Ha'aretz* is of the opinion that what was first felt to be the government's adamant determination to carry out an IDF redeployment has again become a matter of hesitation and

internal debate. The paper expresses the fear that if the Cabinet continues to accept the present situation, and if it discusses a partial withdrawal only after the prime minister visits Washington, the IDF may spend its second winter in Lebanon along its current lines.

Ha'aretz suggests that the Cabinet adopt the approach of MK Shim'on Peres to give up, for the moment, the formula demanding the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. The current Syrian deployment should be regarded as a red line. This idea is more realistic than guesswork about the hope that Syria will ultimately withdraw. The government would be well advised not to reject this notion outright merely because it was presented by the opposition leader.

The Jerusalem Post no longer believes that there is a chance that the Syrians will pull out of Lebanon, and it rejects Dr Henry Kissinger's view on this matter. According to the newspaper, the working assumption in Washington as well as in Jerusalem now is that Israel should consider a unilateral phased withdrawal. In practical terms, the paper adds, the difference is over the timing of any Israeli move. According to the U.S. position, it is necessary to wait until some time in the fall, and certainly until after Prime Minister Begin's consultations with President Reagan later this month. But the prospect must nevertheless be faced that a withdrawal to the Az-Zahrani River, or even the Al-'Awwali River, would result in placing a large area of Lebanon under Israeli occupation for a period of perhaps years, without in the process preventing continued — if not increased — guerrilla attacks on Israeli troops.

PLO Rift, Al-Asad-Soviet Plans Viewed

TA301241 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 1 Jul 83
p 11

[Column by Moshe Yahalom: "What Does Al-Asad Want?"]

[Excerpts] What drove Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to make Fatah's radical faction rise up against 'Arafat?

This question was recently examined in Israel following Al-Asad's various actions to oust 'Arafat from the PLO's leadership by inciting Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] mutiny. Among other things, there were reports about an assassination attempt against 'Arafat on Syrian territory. When it turned out that 'Arafat succeeded in dodging the bullets fired by Palestinian rebels, he was expelled from Syria and Lebanon in order to weaken the faction in Fatah that still supports the old leadership headed by 'Arafat.

It is said in Israel that the answer to the question of why Al-Asad wants to take control of the PLO may only be found in an analysis of the nationalist objectives of the Ba'th regime in Damascus which advocates the realization of the "Greater Syria" ("Suriya al-Qubra") plan...

Al-Asad also had another plan to dominate the PLO so that when the "Palestinian Revolution Day" came he would be able to maintain in Eretz Yisra'el a PLO state which, just like Lebanon, would be subject to Syrian influence if nothing else. That is why

Al-Asad regarded the PLO as a tool to realize his pan-Arab political plans.

The serious blow Israel dealt the PLO in the Peace for Galilee operation which led to the weakening of the pragmatic 'Arafat was the best time for Al-Asad to try and take over the Palestinian terrorist organization with the help of the radical and leftist forces active in it. It is said in Israel that this is the reason why Damascus currently supports the mutiny in Al-Biqa'.

Al-Asad's plan is also supported by the Soviets. It is assessed in the Kremlin that if the leader of the anti-'Arafat uprising in Fatah, Abu Musa, succeeds in taking over the PLO and ousting 'Arafat, he — and through him also Syria and the Soviet Union — will exercise a decisive influence over the "West Bank." As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, this means driving an influential wedge through the heart of the Middle East — the areas of Judea and Samaria — and launching subversive operations from those areas to drive away the Americans.

This is the analysis Prime Minister Menahem Begin will present to President Reagan in their meeting in Washington which will apparently be held within a month, on 27 July. Among other things, it will be explained to the U.S. President that only the White House's adherence to the Camp David accords will be able to preempt the Soviet threat, by applying Israeli control over the Palestinian autonomy scheduled to be established in Judea and Samaria. It is therefore assessed that during the visit Reagan will be persuaded by the Israeli analysis of the situation in the Middle East and renewed support will be expressed for the Camp David accords and everything this entails.

Shamir on PLO Discord, Criticism of Government

TA302124 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2105 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Ashqelon, 30 Jun (ITIM) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said this evening that the split in the PLO is a direct result of our victory in the Peace for Galilee war, and stems from the frustration of failure in the organization. In his opinion, this split will lead to deterioration and disintegration until the PLO totally disappears, and with it perhaps also the major obstacle to peace between us and the Arabs.

The minister, who spoke at a rally of Likud activists in Ashqelon, addressed himself to arguments raised among various circles in Israel in light of the infighting in the PLO, saying: "Professors who define themselves as experts on the Arab issue are still arguing whether the split is good or bad. Any person with sound judgment and logic will reject such a question outright." He added that despite the campaign of character assassination, the attacks and unrestrained criticism which certain circles are conducting and leveling at the prime minister, government ministers, and the government as a whole, they will not be able to break the government of Eretz Yisra'el which opened the road to peace and remained loyal to its mission.

The foreign minister leveled harsh criticism at Israeli circles which take advantage of every difficulty — even during days of war when soldiers are dying at the front — and gain capital from

the physicians' strike and increase the fury and hatred within the people, in order to weaken and topple the government.

Noting the demonstrations of tens of thousands of people against the stationing of missiles as an answer to the Soviet threat in Western Europe, the minister added: "I am startled that this virus of defeatism and surrender is also penetrating us and gaining supporters among our people."

Arens Comments on Lebanese Refugee Camps

TA301342 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] The defense minister has reiterated that the IDF is doing everything possible to watch over the refugee camps in southern Lebanon.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that these remarks are included in the reply to a letter by the head of the Majd Al-Kurum Regional Council [in Israel] who complained that armed gangmen harass Palestinians in southern Lebanon, particularly those living in the camps.

Sharon Tours IDF, Other Positions in Lebanon

TA301713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon today toured Lebanon, accompanied by the commander of the Northern Command. Our correspondent reports that in the course of the tour, Minister Sharon met with IDF commanders in the region, as well as Major Sa'd Haddad. The former defense minister also visited the various lines proposed for the IDF's redeployment in the future and the positions of the Christian militia, as well as those of the Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains.

IDF Restricts Civilian Movement Into Lebanon

TA301118 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The IDF has been recently adopting stricter criteria in the distribution of transit permits to the Lebanese population in the area under its control. In view of the rising number of attempts to smuggle weapons and explosives as well as attempted terrorist attacks by terrorists and other Lebanese civilians, the IDF has changed regulations about searches at roadblocks and the movement from areas under its control into those controlled by the Syrians.

Regulations change almost on a daily basis and currently include a ban on the passage of inhabitants who do not live in the areas controlled by the IDF, along with a meticulous search of the belongings of those who carry permits. Documents are searched at roadblocks, but only a few of them are approved because many are falsified and because many Lebanese are notorious for the ample number of documents they can produce.

These strict criteria and other means have recently diminished the number of attacks on IDF soldiers. However, commanders in the area believe that this alertness cannot come at the expense of a pullout from an area whose maintenance requires an increasing number of resources. They add that nobody entertains any illusions whatsoever that the relative calm will become a regular phenomenon or that the ability to foil terrorist attacks is infallible.

Syrians Said Behind 27 June Cease-Fire Violation
TA300852 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0830 GMT
 30 Jun 83

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 28 Jun (ITIM) — In the firing incident that occurred on Monday in the eastern sector, the Syrians fired a Sagger missile at an IDF position. It has also been confirmed that the fire directed at an IDF patrol was fired from Syrian posts where Syrian soldiers — and not terrorists — are known to be stationed.

Military sources have said that this is a grave cease-fire violation, and that the IDF must determine what motivated the Syrians to carry out this serious action, which only by chance did not cause numerous casualties.

Karp Commission Findings Disclosed
TA301233 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] The Karp Commission's confidential report exposes a long series of serious irregularities in coordination between the IDF, police, and the Shin Bet regarding the investigation of complaints by Arabs against Jews in Judea and Samaria. The report's initial findings were learned by the *Ha'aretz* correspondent and are published here for the first time.

It emerges from the report that complaints filed by Arabs were investigated in a negligent and condescending manner. The report described many instances in which the investigation of complaints was dragged for a long time, while in other cases complaints were filed away even if the investigation was not completed.

The chairman of the follow-up committee, Deputy Attorney General Yehudit Karp, emphasizes in the report that police investigators in the territories could not get Jewish settlers who were summoned for interrogations to cooperate with them. In several cases, Jews threatened Arabs who refused to sell their land. In other instances, Arabs withdrew their complaints to the police after having been pressured and threatened.

The report criticizes the serious manpower shortage among the police in the territories, which is the reason why a handful of police cannot effectively and thoroughly fulfill their duties. The report goes on to say that it is necessary to significantly increase budget allocations for investigations in Judea and Samaria.

The Karp report includes several appendices and specifies dozens of cases in which complaints submitted by Arabs against Jews were improperly handled. Among others, mention is made of the affair in which a girl named (Maysan Ganam) was killed in the village of Mukhayyam Al-'Arrub about a year ago. Suspicions that the girl had been killed by Jewish settlers who were driving in a jeep and opened fire after demonstrators pelted them with stones were investigated. According to the report, the investigation of this case took too long and nobody was brought to trial.

The report also enumerates a series of recommendations and proposals to improve investigation procedures regarding complaints submitted by Arabs against Jews by increasing cooperation and coordination between all the security branches, boosting manpower and budgets, and so forth. The report only refers to police investigations of Jewish settlers in Judea and Samaria in 1981 and 1982.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens will convene the ministerial team headed by him next week for a conclusive session in which the government's law enforcement policy in Judea and Samaria will be consolidated. The ministerial team has held several sessions in which the unanimous opinion was in favor of implementing the recommendations included in the report. "Working papers" by all the elements involved in the conducting of investigations in Judea and Samaria that included ways to improve law enforcement among Jews and Arabs in Judea and Samaria were submitted to the ministerial team last week.

Freeze Reported in West Bank Land Sales
TA301217 Tel Aviv Hatzaf in Hebrew 30 Jun 83
 pp 1, 2

[Report by the economic correspondent]

[Text] Recently there has been an almost absolute freeze in land transactions in Judea and Samaria. Private dealers and construction companies which had planned the establishment of several new towns are concerned about the situation and that some of them might run into financial difficulties. Our economic correspondent has learned that public companies are in a slightly better situation and are still able to find a small number of buyers ready to invest their money and buy land in Judea and Samaria.

The rush to buy land and the construction momentum which had recently characterized Judea and Samaria — and which led to a spiralling rise in the price of land plots — have dwindled and almost completely stopped in the wake of media reports about the risk such investments entail and out of the fear that investments might go down the drain.

Disclosures about possible difficulties in registering the land have deterred potential buyers. In many cases, it became clear beyond any doubt that people invested their money in a dubious venture and in other cases, dealers consciously cheated their clients by giving false information or withholding information.

One of the main problems in this issue is that in most cases it is impossible to register the land in the purchaser's name. Owner

ship of Arab land sold to Jewish entrepreneurs was in many cases dubious and, consequently, the land could not be resold. Those who buy this land could get entangled in legal suits and could ultimately lose it. Even if there is no doubt about ownership, there are registration and other complicated legal problems due to the fact that Jordanian law still applies in the territories and all activities must be compatible with this law. The situation is different with the public companies which provide a public guarantee for the purchases. Also, they are more reliable as far as legal arrangements are concerned. Their background is not purely commercial but more nationalist — redeeming land from Arabs — and that is why there is more interest in making deals with them.

Elements involved in this issue are optimistic about it, and believe that the negative reports will soon disappear and a buying spree will begin which will subsequently lead to a settlement momentum. If that does not turn out to be the case, Judea and Samaria

loyalists [as published] will be concerned over the absence of a mass settlement drive, a drive which can only be effected by construction companies and land dealers who would give momentum to the issue regardless of the fact that their considerations are purely commercial rather than nationalist.

Briefs

New IDF Appointment — Tel Aviv, 30 Jun (ITIM) — The IDF spokesman has announced that Brigadier General Uri Sagi (Eisenberg) will tomorrow be appointed assistant head of the General Staff Branch and will be promoted to the rank of major general. Uri Sagi is replacing Giyora Forman in this position. [Excerpt][Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1850 GMT 30 Jun 83 TA]

LIBYA

JANA on U.S. 'Sorties' Near Libyan Airspace LD301732 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli 30 Jun (JANA) — Yesterday American military aircraft carried out provocative sorties near the Libyan airspace. The American aircraft took off from the American aircraft carrier Eisenhower which is now carrying out provocative terrorist movements opposite the Libyan shores.

The American CBS television network said the American Air Force is carrying out special activity opposite the Libyan shores. Martin, the CBS correspondent, said in his dispatch to the network that the aim of Washington's new defiance is to flex its muscle.

TASS said that the American Pentagon is carrying out military blackmail against the Jamahiriyah accompanied by fabricated statements of the American State Department accusing Libya of so-called interference in the affairs of Chad.

RFL on Intercept Incident NC301755 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1747 GMT 30 June 83

[Text] We start our news tonight with a report just in saying that planes from the U.S. aircraft carrier Eisenhower in the Mediterranean have intercepted two Libyan planes which tried to approach their mother ship. Further details are not available.

JANA: U.S.-Egyptian Threats LD010928 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jul (JANA) — The Reagan administration is intensifying the tone of its provocations and intimidation against the Libyan people. This administration cannot think of anything else other than to threaten Libya and provoke it with the utmost hostility, prompted by a criminally evil psychology.

The U.S. Administration has once again revealed its intention of carrying out provocative actions against the Libyans when U.S. military aircraft took off from the U.S. aircraft carrier Eisenhower 2 days ago and carried out provocative flights near the Libyan Arab airspace in the Gulf of Sidra.

By such ugly actions it has proved to the world that it is an aggressive state plotting against a small people who rejected U.S. hegemony and insisted on playing an independent role in international events for the freedom of peoples and the consolidation of the pillars of security and peace in the world.

The Reagan administration is adopting stances of the utmost hostility toward Libya and views the stances of its agents and their ailing psychology as a lever to threaten Libya and to hinder its world role in asserting the freedom of the anti-imperialist peoples.

President Reagan himself set a bad example in asserting the hostility of his administration toward Libya and relied on information from ill-reputed rulers and on their rotten machinations to execute terrorist plans against the Libyan people and the leader of the revolution.

There is proof that the Reagan administration is trying by all means to cover up its exposed role in inflaming the conflict in Chad and in spurring its puppets to intervene there and to plot against Libya.

The Egyptian regime has irrefutably proved that it has lost its independent role and has become a mere pawn in the hands of America. The buried As-Sadat and his successor Husni Mubarak admitted that 99 percent, and indeed 100 percent, of the cards were in the hand of America.

From his present position as a servile subordinate, Husni Mubarak and the As-Sadat forces are performing on behalf of America. This role can be clearly seen in the current events in Chad. Husni Mubarak has agreed to serve U.S. policy in Chad. This, naturally, is what he has confirmed himself when he undertook an American task, for which the sons of Egypt and not the sons of America will suffer. Thus a new As-Sadat emerges in Egypt, who treats his people with disdain and exposes them to death and destruction to please the U.S. Administration and the other imperialist circles. The emergence of a new As-Sadat, namely Husni Mubarak, means a great deal in Egypt. In the face of this irksome, servile, and subordinate man, more than one courageous Egyptian soldier will emerge who would know how to deliver the Egyptian people from their butchers and the sellers of the nation — the handful of subordinates and traitors.

JANA: Egyptian Air Force Bombs Sudanese Rebels LD301452 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (JANA) — It was revealed in Khartoum today that aircraft of the Egyptian Air Force indiscriminately bombed a number of areas in southern Sudan during the military rebellion in the first division in the southern province. This bombardment by the Egyptian Air Force has resulted in the death of a large number of Sudanese nationals and the destruction of several schools. Thousands of nationals also fled to Ethiopian territory.

The Egyptian air bombardment of southern Sudan has caused a wave of strong indignation among the Sudanese Armed Forces.

Numayri Dismisses Army Chiefs LD301502 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1428 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (JANA) — According to reports from Khartoum the lackey Numayri has dismissed a number of senior army officers, including Lieutenant General Ahmad Yusuf, chief of the general staff of the army, and Abu Kadul, deputy chief of the general staff, for submitting a written memo to the lackey Numayri in his capacity as the supreme commander [words indistinct] their protests against the Egyptian Air Force bombing the towns and villages in southern Sudan under the pretext of

putting an end to the military rebellion that took place within the first division recently in the areas of Bol and Yabus.

JANA: Egypt Implementing U.S. Scheme in Chad Conflict
LD301536 Tripoli JANA in English 1429 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 20, June 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Egyptian regime's president has revealed his role in implementing an American reactionary scheme aimed at internationalizing the Chadian conflict and turning Chad into an area of tension to undermine Africa's security and stability.

This dirty role was revealed by Mubarak's deputy premier and foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, during a meeting he had with a number of African ambassadors in Cairo. He conveyed to the ambassadors what he called Hissein Habre's proposal to form a multi-national force to be stationed in Chad. He asked the ambassadors to study the proposal.

Concurrently, the minister renewed his regime's flagrant threats against Libya using the pretext of an alleged Libyan intervention in Chad's affairs and her neutral stand based on the principle that current (?rows) in Chad are in the nature of an internal affair concerning Chadians alone.

The Egyptian regime's (?declared) stance revealed that it is bent on interfering in Chad's affairs and using the campaign of lies and fabrications as a pretext for this interference in order to serve American policy in the region.

The Egyptian foreign minister also renewed Mubarak regime's readiness to implement its practical role in Chad.

The Egyptian regime's stand has been met with intense anger among O.A.U. circles and African progressive states. Egyptian police and expansionist aims have been resolutely condemned and denounced.

JANA: Egypt's Mubarak Reenacting As-Sadat's 'Role'
LD301849 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, Ramadan 20, June, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The president of the Egyptian Regime, Husni Mubarak, who is facing internal difficulties, has pledged to wage a hostile propaganda campaign against Libya.

A noted Egyptian journalist said that Mubarak was re-enacting defunct As-Sadat's role in diverting attention from internal problems repeated policy [word indistinct]. Mubarak's stand, he added, strikingly resembled that of As-Sadat in adopting U.S. imperialist policy and keeping close relations with the Zionist enemy.

Diplomatic circles in Cairo think that Mubarak is gambling with his political future in trying to harm his neighbours. His attempts have undermined his position in political circles, because of his adventurous and mistaken policies. His aides are also propelling him towards the precipice by misinforming him about conditions in Egypt. Mubarak [word indistinct] showing a militarist ten-

dency and is inciting hostility. In Chad, he is attempting to replay As-Sadat's role under a new guise.

A Western diplomat in Nairobi says that Mubarak has ambitions in Chad, particularly after his forces had swept Sudan and been stationed in Jenina [spelling as received] area near the Chadian borders.

Western diplomats regard the secret American base in Egypt, revealed by *The Washington Post*, as a guarantee provided by the U.S. Administration in recognition of Mubarak's loyalty to American schemes and his readiness to implement them under an Egyptian cover. This, in agreement with President Reagan.

Egyptians equate Mubarak's policy with that of traitor As-Sadat who turned the country into a big prison for the people. Opposition papers warned him that the exploited in Egypt would not continue their silence for long. He is diverting attention by involving himself in foreign matters while ignoring the people's plight and wretched life, with atrocious price rises and miserable housing conditions.

They add that Mubarak's intervention in Chad and backing for Habre provide legitimacy for American interests there. His campaign to accuse Libya of intervention is a mere cover for his own base conduct.

JANA Cites Bardai Radio on Foreign Aid to Chad
LD301444 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1407 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Bardai, 30 Jun (JANA) — Radio Bardai, which belongs to the Transitional National Union Government of Chad, has said that a large number of military experts have begun arriving in Ndjamena from France and Zaire within the framework of a plan for direct intervention in Chad. The broadcast, monitored at Lome at noon today, stated that Egyptian military aircraft are expected to arrive in Abeche, the second largest city in northeast Chad.

The broadcast added that the French Government has established a regular airbridge between Paris, Libreville and Ndjamena to transport French military equipment to the forces of the rebel Habre, which are now regrouping, following the arrival of French, Egyptian, Zairian, and Sudanese supplies, in the areas of Bahr el-Ghazal, Abeche, Mongo and Mao.

JANA on Dangers of French Support for Habre
LD301528 Tripoli JANA in English 1427 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 20, Jun 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Mitterrand's government is showing complete partiality for the vicious gang in Ndjamena by imposing a state of war thereby opening the door to endless dangers. This was clearly stated yesterday by the French minister of cooperation and development as quoted by the French news agency. He is reported as saying that Habre's forces have unified their ranks again and are prepared to launch a counter-attack in Faya Largeau which has been captured by the forces of Goukouni Ouddei.

The statement coincides with the arrival of military aid for the forces in Ndjamena.

AFP: Al-Qadhafi Warns France

OW010013 Hong Kong AFP in English 2349 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 30 (AFP) — Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi said there "is not a single Libyan soldier in Chad," and warned that any French military intervention in the country would only "throw oil on the fire," in an interview to be published tomorrow in the Paris daily "*Le Matin*."

The leader of the Libyan revolution said "Frankly, I do not think France would be crazy enough to send troops into Chad.

It would be political suicide. French prisoners would be taken, there could even be massacres. The very regime of Mitterrand would be threatened."

The leader said Libya had no intention of intervening in Chad "a second time," since it learned from its previous mistake of intervention there.

Mr. al-Qadhafi said France risked being drawn into Chad's interior conflict, by attempting to provide the country arms.

He added that "any foreign intervention in Chad will be considered by us as an act of war against Libya," and said France must understand "the key position of Libya in Africa."

MAURITANIA

Haydala Congratulates New PRC President

AB301650 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 30 Jun 83

[President Khouna Ould Haydala message of congratulations to PRC President Li Xiannian on his election to the Presidency]

[Text] On the occasion of your brilliant election to the presidency of the PRC, I have the pleasure of addressing you on behalf of the Mauritanian people, the Military Council of National Salvation, the government, and on my own behalf, and of extending to you our hearty congratulations and best wishes for your personal health and happiness, and for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Chinese people.

May the existing happy relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries grow and be consolidated to the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

Very high and fraternal regards.

[Signed] President Khouna Ould Haydala.

Communique on Need for Arab Unity on PLO Issue

AB301730 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Foreign Ministry communique for Arab world vigilance issued in Nouakchott on 29 June]

[Text] Recent developments in the Middle East constitute a subject of deep concern for the government and people of Mauritania. Such developments, far from serving the best interest of the Palestinian people and the Arab Nation, favor the Zionist enemy whose aim has always been the destruction of the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian Arab's ranks through its barbarous genocide campaign and acts of aggression.

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania reaffirms on this occasion the need to do all possible to consolidate the unity of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania makes a pressing appeal to all the Arab brothers of the region to close ranks in the face of the challenge posed by the Zionist imperialist plan. It is only our unity and cohesion that will guarantee the success of the struggle for the retrieval of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self determination and independence.

MOROCCO

JANA: King Meets With Libya's Al-Qadhafi

LD010724 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0708 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, 1 Jul (JANA) — A closed meeting was held at midnight last night between the brother Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and King Hassan II, king of Morocco. The meeting lasted about 2 hours.

KUNA: Visit Extended

LD301838 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Rabat 30 Jun (KUNA) — It was learned from informed Moroccan sources that the Libyan leader Mu'ammār Qadhafi who arrived in the Moroccan Kingdom this afternoon, will not leave tomorrow. His stay has been extended until next Saturday.

It was also decided to cover the visit by television, a matter which is considered a positive indication of what might come about from the talks between the Moroccan monarch, Hassan II and Colonel al-Qadhafi.

It was also learned that Abu Marwan, the PLO representative in Morocco, announced that he will boycott the reception parties given for Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi.

AL-'ALAM Condemns 'Rigging' of Election*PM301040 Rabat Al-'Alam in Arabic 17 Jun 83 p 1***[Editorial: "A Turn To Destroy the Process"]**

[Excerpts] We were in the habit of using the expression "democratic process" to indicate that democracy in Morocco was gradually on its way to completion. It was supposed to be an organized and orderly process, with each link in the chain leading to the next without stoppage or interruption until full democracy was achieved.

The 10 June elections have dashed that hope and confirmed the serious turning point in the process, a turning point meant to stop the growth of the democratic system and prevent the fulfillment of the political, economic, and social objectives which we have in part mentioned.

The elections have destroyed the process and exposed to the public serious tampering with the democratic system not only by forming artificial parties and giving them a "majority" but also by showing contempt for the people's feelings and making them feel unworthy of having elected councils capable of serving the towns and villages and helping development and professionalism, as his majesty the king said.

No citizen will respect councils of the kind elected under such "unreasonable" circumstances as on 10 June. That in fact was the aim of those who rigged the elections. Their aim was to stop the democratic process and create a new situation in the country in which tribalism, which was on its way out, can thrive again and individualism and selfishness can flourish.

The election rigging gives a picture of our country quite different from the picture we have given of ourselves abroad over the past 7 years. Morocco was mentioned in many Third World countries as an example of a free, democratic, and moderate country, but the 10 June elections have changed all that completely, although our international reputation was hard-earned. This turning point has erased in 1 day what our country built in 6 years.

What happened on 10 June was not a minor event. It was a turn to destroy the democratic process. It was the gravest thing that could happen to any country on the threshold of development.

SUDAN**President Numayri Interviewed by AL-HAWADITH***PM301805 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 1 Jul 83 pp 24-27*

[Interview with President Ja'far Numayri by Huda al-Husayni in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: What are you preparing for Sudan during your third term of office?

Numayri: I do not wish to say that there is anything new that I am going to add to the comprehensive political program laid down by the political [Sudanese Socialist Union] organization and on the basis of which the referendum [on presidential reelection]

was held. The program incorporates a specific 6-year strategy.

The most important item in the program is justice. There must be justice in the distribution of things among the masses and the provinces, particularly since there are abundant potentials. Achieving justice will make possible the realization of the program. Secondly, the program provides for greater transfer of power to the masses and preserving what has already been transferred to them.

The third thing in the program is to continue the building of the economic infrastructure and to look into carrying out useful projects, unlike the major projects we were involved with in the past. We will tend toward small regional projects that will bring a quick return.

I will spread all these projects over 6 years. But this year I began with what is most important, which is to provide justice. If I do not eliminate corruption, bribery, and disregard for values and public funds then I will not be able to forge ahead.

Al-Hawadith: With regard to southern Sudan and the question of redividing the provinces, why is it being opposed by some southerners?

Numayri: Those opposing this are some of the politicians who occupy positions which they do not wish to relinquish. If they only waited they would find out that the redivision will provide more scope for them. We are now dividing the south into three provinces and there will be three governors instead of one and each province will have a deputy governor and a number of ministers. Maybe there will be fewer ministers than there were in the previous province but when we add up the number of ministers in the three provinces their number will be greater. I have created additional directorates and raised the governor's grade to that of a minister, unlike in the north where the governor's grade is lower than that of a deputy minister.

Al-Hawadith: What are the causes of the problems and unrest in Sudan? Are they only because of foreign interference or are there other reasons? Is it true that the mutineers in the south had Israeli arms with them?

Numayri: I cannot say that there were Israeli weapons. All the weapons were Soviet and some weapons came from the West but we know who buys them. [sentence as published] These weapons are sometimes shipped here directly from their sources. Those who flood these countries — Uganda, Somalia, Kenya, and Sudan — with arms realize that tribesmen love arms. When these tribes have arms they fight one another over grazing land and water. Some of them turn toward arms training. There are many training camps both in Libya and elsewhere where anybody can receive training. After training is completed a trained person does not know what to do but still he possesses arms and ammunition. Thus guerrilla warfare begins. It is known that guerrilla warfare has no political objective. The only objective is for such men to eat, drink, and destroy. For example they attack tribes, kill people, and take their cattle.

Al-Hawadith: Was this what happened in the south?

Numayri: No, what happened there was more serious than that. Money was paid to many officers and men in the armed forces, police, and prison forces. They [not specified] lured them into staging this unjustifiable mutiny which took place 2 months ago. They received arms from some of the neighboring countries. But many of the mutineers are now sorry, for a month has passed and they did not receive their pay. In fact some of them, who fled into the jungle, asked that their pay be transferred abroad. We here pay them biweekly. Even the officers have asked for their pay.

Al-Hawadith: How are your relations with Ethiopia, particularly in light of the fact that [Eritrean leader] Osman Saleh Sabe said last week that Ethiopia is training 3,000 Sudanese in order to create problems for you? How are relations with Haile Mengistu Mariam developing?

Numayri: With regard to Ethiopia we are careful in making statements and pronouncements on this matter because any press campaign would increase our mutual suspicions and involve us in situations that we wish to avoid.

The Eritrean brothers, the brothers in Tigre, and all those of them who live in Sudan realize that they are benefiting greatly from Sudan and that they cannot dispense with it. But with political shrewdness they always try to involve us in a direct confrontation with Ethiopia through the statements they make. We are very cautious, despite our convictions in Sudan and their convictions in Ethiopia. [as published] We do not trust them and they do not trust us. Briefly, we have no faith in them and they have no faith in us. The Ethiopians have begun to doubt. We are wary of them because when they are doubtful they always try to do harmful things. The training of Sudanese is one example. We have in Sudan some half a million Ethiopians but we did not try train a single one of them because this is contrary to the agreements concluded between us. We do not exploit the refugees in waging war against other countries because this is contrary to the principles of noninterference in the affairs of others in which we believe and against the principles of neighborliness. If, and I underline if, they are training Sudanese then this would be in Libyan camps or in camps bought from Libya. [as published] We know that Libya has 150 instructors in Ethiopia. It might and it might not know about them, but the Ethiopian security knows.

With regard to what Sabe says, I would like to explain here that there are common tribes between Sudan and Ethiopia. For example, the deputy governor of the Upper Nile Province is of the Anwak tribe, which is half Ethiopian and half Sudanese. The Governor himself is of an-Nuwayr tribe, part of which resides also in Ethiopia. There are many similar tribes.

Al-Hawadith: It is said that Arab attitude with regard to financial aid to Sudan is negative. Why?

Numayri: I cannot say that it is negative. In fact the Arab economic situation and the world economic situation make it difficult for the countries that give financial aid to give major aid. We as a people are not persistent in our demands.

I cannot say that the Arab countries have stopped their aid, because all aid in the world has lessened either because of lack

of cash liquidity or because the weak position of the [recipient] countries themselves, such as Sudan. There are many problems with the Arab monetary fund or the IMF because at certain times Sudan has been unable to pay its share to the fund, which is 1 or 2 million [not further specified], while if it paid this sum it would be given 60 million. For this reason they defer the payment.

But up to now Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, and Qatar, the countries that give us aid, have never failed in doing so. We are proceeding according to our program. We have told the IMF that of our own free will we have agreed to reduce many of our major projects. We stopped what we declared we would do and continued only with projects that are already halfway complete.

Al-Hawadith: It is said that your announcement about the discovery of oil and your rejoicing at this are the cause of your present problems. It is said that just as the Soviets are interfering, so too are the Americans. They point to the case of Nigeria for which they created the problem of Biafra 1 year before oil came on stream. Will Sudan pay the price for the discovery of oil with its internal stability?

Numayri: Oil exploitation policy is extremely intricate. The small countries and even the oil-rich countries so far have been unable to unravel the secrets of exploitation policy. We cannot talk about the secrets of the world oil game. I believe that our country has a future in oil because so far we have carried out very little research in the areas with oil potential and whose geological formation suggests oil deposits.

We are exploring only 5 percent of the land. The company that is carrying out the exploration knows that Sudan can produce more oil. What has been discovered so far is not bad and can help Sudan to overcome its economic difficulties.

The secrets of oil exploitation are beyond us. The small countries find themselves involved in them without their knowledge. Therefore we do not know where this oil will lead us. But we intend that it be a source of safety, security, and peace for Sudanese citizens and the citizens of the Arab world and Africa.

Al-Hawadith: Let us move on to Arab issues and begin with Lebanon. Why are Sudan and certain Arab countries in favor of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement while others are against it? Do you see any alternative to the agreement to bring about withdrawal of forces and what is Lebanon's future in your view?

Numayri: In plain language I would say that this agreement is opposed only by the countries that oppose peace and are known as the rejectionist countries.

Al-Hawadith: But there are rejectionist countries that did not oppose it, such as Iraq and Algeria.

Numayri: Those who oppose it are Syria, Libya, and Aden. In my view this is the Kremlin's policy because the Soviets want to have a "finger" in any solution to the Middle East problem. I believe that Moscow's recent support for Syria and its dispatch of arms and advisers is due to the fact that it wants Syria to adopt a strong stand in opposing the agreement.

With regard to the rest of the Arab countries, although some of them did not officially support the agreement, they desire peace and security because they cannot find another solution.

We have watched what happened in Lebanon during the past 9 years. We, as Arabs, offered nothing to Lebanon. We sent a deterrent force which turned into an occupation force. For this reason we withdrew. The Arab League was forced to extend the Syrian forces' stay in Lebanon while the Syrians were unable to restore peace. If peace was their objective they would not have clashed with the Palestinians, the Christians, the leftists, and the rightists. Both modern and ancient history of Syria's relations with Lebanon prove that Syria never looked at Lebanon as a state that has its own position, identity, and sovereignty. It did not deal with Lebanon as a neighboring state. They claim that Israel wants to colonize Lebanon and part of their [Syrian] territory and for this reason they had to act. Syria says that some Lebanese mercenaries and agents collaborated with Israel, citing Sa'd Haddad as an example. Why does Syria not ask itself why this is so.

Al-Hawadith: But what is your opinion of the agreement?

Numayri: I have made my views clear in the statement I issued, the statement that I do not deny and that was published everywhere. The agreement is good and nothing better than that can be obtained. What happened in Lebanon was that the occupier state has been asked to withdraw and this state has not been given any gains. Its only condition is simultaneous withdrawal with the other occupier state. I think Israel did not find among the Arabs a shrewd and careful negotiator like it did in the Lebanese delegation that sat with it at the negotiating table and wrote out the agreement. I believe that Israel has been deceived by the agreement because, for example, it asks for a security zone under Sa'd Haddad. I would like to ask: is Sa'd Haddad an Israeli or a Lebanese? In the final analysis he is a Lebanese citizen.

However, I believe that Israel accepted the agreement because it realized that the other occupying parties would not accept it and would act foolishly and so it will not withdraw. This was what made it sign the agreement.

Al-Hawadith: How do you explain the Soviets' return to the area in the manner in which they have returned — strong military support for Syria and trade relations with Egypt, bearing in mind that Mubarak recently asked Romania for 200 Soviet-made tanks?

Numayri: Of course, the Soviets' aim in the Middle East is to have hegemony over some parts of it. I believe that if their moves are compared with their previous moves we will find that the Middle East will greatly benefit in all aspects. [as published] Their moves in Latin America brought them no political or economic benefits in the world. Their moves in Southeast Asia became a war of attrition. In Africa they did not benefit politically. But they have sent arms to the developing countries.

But the Middle East is the focal point of world political activity. When the Soviets come to the area and entrench their presence against another power, namely the United States, the whole

world will hear about them. I believe that their stand here against the United States is taken notice of more than their stand in Europe with regard to nuclear arms because the United States is highly interested in the Middle East because of the oil. For this reason it has thrown all its weight behind Israel. Some people say that the United States' interest is with the Arabs whereas it actually finds that it is with Israel. The attitude of the Soviets is exactly the same as that of the Americans. They give arms to Syria but it is in their interest to be with Israel. Both act similarly. The other benefit is economical. The Arabs buy arms from the Soviets more than anybody else. There is no Arab country that has not bought arms from the Soviets.

Another benefit for the Soviets is that Moscow has been able to create an anti-American feeling in the Arab and Islamic world and has pushed back from its borders the danger of U.S. bases that threatened it, like Iran for example. It is impossible for Iran to allow the Americans to return merely because it disagrees with the Soviets. The Americans say they want to set up alliances but they fail to obtain bases. The Soviets have been able to set up bases in Aden, in Dahlak, and in Eritrea. They know how to move and and they vigorously work for their interests. The Soviets use the masses to serve their own interests and they succeed in doing so. Whereas the West operates in the old-fashioned manner, which is the use of arms to solve problems, and so it fails and will continue to fail.

As for Egypt, what do you mean by 200 Tanks?. Maybe this is aid to Romania. [as published] Besides, this is part of politics.

Sudanese National Security Council Meets

JN301500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA) — Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and chief of the state security organ, presided over the National Security Council's periodic meeting this morning. The council reviewed the security in all regions of the country and was reassured. The council also discussed the effects of the Libyan interference in Chad in particular, and its reflection on the Sudanese national security. The Council was reassured that all measures to protect the Sudanese territories have been taken.

GHANA

'Faithful Servants' Killed on 19 June Buried

AB301850 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] Seven soldiers, a policeman, a prisons officer, and a civilian who died in the June 19th attempt to destabilize the ongoing revolution were given state burial at the military cemetery at Osu in Accra this morning. The soldiers were Lieutenant Nii Armah Tetteh, Warrant Officer Class One Sidi Idrisu, Sergeant Yao Fiasse, and Lance Corporal Dogri Mossi. The rest were: Lance Corporal Ibrahim, Private George Umaho, and Private John Aho. The prisons officer was Chief Officer Hopson Fiaodonu, the policeman escort, Corporal Peter Kayiro, and the civilian, Dr Geoffrey Kwabina Akaah Acquah.

Before the burial, a nondenominational service was held at the forecourt of the statehouse. It was officiated by a team of reverend ministers led by the chaplain general of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant Colonel M.D.K. Kumesi. The service was attended by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, Na Polkuu Konkoo Chiiri, a member of the PNDC who is also secretary for defense, and other PNDC secretaries. Also present were the force commander, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, service commanders, the IGP [inspector general of police], and the acting director of prisons. The burial service attracted thousands of mourners from all walks of life.

In a sermon, Lt Col Kumesi said although death is the most treacherous thing in life, it is also the surest thing in life. He said Christians believe that death is not the end of life, but prepared people for a better life hereafter. But whether one gets a better life after death depends on how one goes about his duties and responsibilities given by God. Lt Col Kumesi called on all to sanctify themselves and to work well, as was expected of them. The fallen men died while at post, doing the duties assigned to them and they thus qualify to be called faithful servants. He called on all to order their lives so that they would not be caught unawares.

Before the procession to the cemetery, the chairman of the PNDC, the secretaries for defense, the interior, the force commander, the IGP, and the acting director of prisons paid their last respects to the dead.

IVORY COAST

Libyan Support for Goukouni Criticized

AB301032 Abidjan Fraternelle Matin in French
30 Jun 83 p 28

[Article by J.P. Aye: "Another Libyan Challenge to the OAU"]

[Text] The Chadian swamp has become thicker since the end of last week with the addition of a new layer — a layer that is thick enough to again arouse emotion and concern about the events

taking place in that martyred country abandoned to the limitless ambitions of some of its sons and lost in a desert whose immensity and aridity accentuate the precariousness of all balance, particularly the political.

Once again, therefore, what is important is neither Chad nor the Chadian state nor even the overwhelming majority of Chadians who are tired of fighting for the benefit of some overambitious persons and who are anxious to achieve peace and stability — the major prerequisites for a real and urgent policy of development to which the country aspires in order to bind its wounds and to make up for lost time...

Now Chad is at war again. It is again being shaken by its Libyan neighbor which, by the way, has never hidden its desire to annex part of Chad's territory or even to govern that country through a man in the service of Al-Qadhdhafi. Tripoli is trying to deny its participation in the new war between the brothers who have become enemies. This is most normal! No country has ever admitted participating in such operations. But Al-Qadhdhafi has simply forgotten to tell the world who it was who supplied the arms and who is indeed the source of the strategic support being enjoyed by the troops of his ally, for whom he took the heavy initiative of causing the failure of two OAU summit meetings in his capital. Wasn't it because his ally was denied the right to attend the recent conference in Addis Ababa that he failed to participate in the OAU summit?

Therefore, isn't this Libyan invasion a measure of "reprisal?" For his stinging diplomatic setbacks at Tripoli in 1982 and at Addis Ababa in June 1983, Al-Qadhdhafi is retaliating through a military operation which, in fact, constitutes a challenge to the OAU and all free nations. Voices are being raised to condemn this action. But many people have kept quiet and are thus bringing to the colonel in Tripoli tacit complicity and support which is, in fact, a threat to each of our countries.

For how much longer will this man, who only recently became rich because of oil, continue to have the right to create disorder, hinder development programs, preach destabilization and arm people to create it? Undoubtedly as long as a "silent majority" continues to exist side by side with political hypocrisy.

And this is why France's initiative is not only laudable, but also worthy and courageous. And a great deal is also being expected of Sudan and Egypt. It is certainly necessary to save Chad from Libyan interference, but it is particularly necessary to give Al-Qadhdhafi and his country a severe military lesson as the Tanzanians did in the still recent past... But will the colonel be less mad this time and understand?

LIBERIA

Doe Declared 'Fit' After Checkup in FRG

AB301117 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] Medical doctors who attended the Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Doe, at the Central Military Hospital in Koblenz, West Germany, yesterday declared him

physically fit. According to a telex message the head of state sent to the acting chief of the Cabinet, Major John G. Rancy, Dr Doe was also highly commended by his doctors for his state of health.

About 10 days ago, the Liberian leader left home for West Germany to undergo medical examination and observation. This was the first time Dr Doe has had a thorough medical examination and observation since he became the head of state of Liberia on 12 April 1980.

Bank Account Opened for 'Civilian Rule 1985'

*AB302125 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] The Constitution Commission has opened an account known as 'The Return to Civilian Rule 1985 Account' at the Chase Manhattan Bank. According to today's issue of the independent *Daily Observer* newspaper, the account number 18-48278-6, will receive all contributions (?invested) to help the National Constitution Drafting Commission implement its timetable. The account, which was opened yesterday by the commission, is a non-profit savings account. All those who wish to contribute to the fund may simply go to the bank and inform the tellers that they wish to make a donation to the Return to Civilian Rule 1985 Fund.

The decision to open the account was made by the National Constitution Commission at its meeting on Friday, 24 June. The commission's decision followed a letter which the chairman of the People's Redemption Council, [PRC] Commander in Chief Samuel Doe, wrote to the chairman of the commission, Dr Amos Sawyer, (?requiring) the cost of timetable to civilian rule. [as heard]

In his letter, the contents of which were broadcast on June 17 over radio and television, Dr Doe pointed out that the timetable submitted by the commission to the PRC toward civilian rule in 1985 could not be fully endorsed until the means to successfully finance the almost \$3 million projects can be determined. Chairman Doe, therefore, said that the council would prefer to proceed in addressing itself to the achievement of the timetable item by item, depending on the availability of funds.

The commission has already received financial and other assistance from a number of foreign governments including the United States, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, as well as promises of more assistance from other friendly governments toward civilian rule in 1985. Liberian citizens [words indistinct] presented \$500 to the commission as their contribution toward the return to civilian rule in 1985.

NIGERIA

Border Issues Discussed With Chadian Officials

*AB301313 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] Nigerian and Chadian officials have held talks in Lagos on ways of resolving the border dispute between the two coun-

tries. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the decisions reached during their earlier talks held last month and examined in detail what led to the delays or failures of implementing some of the agreements. They noted that poor communications, among others, had been responsible for the occurrence of the recent border incidents between the two countries. The two delegations, however, arrived at a full understanding of all the difficulties and The Nigerian delegation at the 3-day talks was led by the minister of state for external affairs, Alhaji Mohamed Bello Kirffi. Other members of the team included Ambassador Olujimi Jalaoso and the director of training at Army Headquarters, Major General M.G. Djaka. Chad was represented by a nine-man delegation headed by the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation [title as heard], Korom Hamet. The Chadian delegation has since left for home.

Shagari Denies Allegation by Radio Kaduna

*AB300745 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has refuted an allegation made against him in a Radio Nigeria Kaduna program, "Democracy in Action," which was broadcast in Hausa on the 24th of this month. The coordinator of the program mentioned the president's name in connection with political discussions with some members of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria], particularly some members of the former military government.

In a statement in Lagos yesterday, President Shagari stressed that at no time did he have an interview with Radio Nigeria Kaduna on such issues. He pointed out that the last time he granted Radio Nigeria Kaduna an interview was in June last year, and that interview was fully recorded by the *New Nigerian* in its June 28, 1982 edition. President Shagari said all the statements credited to him in the program were untrue, stressing that he had never (?impinged) any motives on his friends either publicly or privately. He therefore enjoined the media to desist from speculative journalism capable of fanning the slumbers of hatred and misunderstanding within the society.

UPN Rally in Cross River Stopped With Teargas

AB300837 Lagos NAN in English 0818 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Akampa, Cross River, Jun 29 (NAN) — The police used teargas yesterday at Akampa, near Calabar, to stop a UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] gubernatorial campaign rally.

A NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) correspondent learned that the permit for the rally was withdrawn earlier when it was discovered that an NPN [National Party of Nigeria] campaign entourage headed by the vice president, Alex Ekwueme, currently on a two-day campaign tour of the state, would drive past the venue of the rally.

The correspondent said that the police blocked the way to the venue and warned the gubernatorial candidate, Chief Jacob Esuene, and his supporters to retreat in their own interest. When Chief Esuene and the supporters sought to know why they were being barred, the police fired teargas.

Chief Esuene later told newsmen that his party had always complied with the directives of Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] and saw no reason why he should be turned back after collecting a police permit to hold a rally in the area.

The state police commissioner, Chief Johnson Odu, told NAN that the incident would be investigated.

Braithwaite Pledges NAP Support for Masses

AB301240 Lagos NAN in English 1207 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Lagos, Jun 30 (NAN) — The leader and the presidential candidate of the NAP [Nigeria Advance Party], Tunji Braithwaite, said yesterday in Lagos that modern and decent accommodation would be built free for workers, if he won the election.

He told about 5,000 people during the party's presidential campaign at Campo Square that Nigeria "has the resources to provide comfortable living quarters for all its citizens." We have done the research and realized that the money can be generated and well utilized for the benefit of Nigerian masses," he said.

The NAP leader said that his party had better programs, adding that "within two years of NAP government, there will be all-round development, social and technical revolution in the country." He promised to introduce what he called "radical education" to guarantee the necessary educational advancement for the youths.

The NAP leader said that he had great respect for Chief Obafemi Awolowo, UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] presidential candidate, "but I cannot follow him because his supporters are only seeking for what they will eat."

According to him, youth should be given a chance to rule, adding that he would initiate a program to cater for retiring politicians, if he won the election.

On the electoral act, the NAP leader said that "NPN [National Party of Nigeria] government is in a state of panic by sending dubious bills to amend the act in the National Assembly."

The NAP gubernatorial candidate in Lagos, Dr Bola Ayanwale, who was presented to party supporters at the rally, promised to provide enough drinkable water in the state, if he was elected.

SIERRA LEONE

Editors Fined Following Sedition, Libel Charges

AB301310 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Freetown, Jun 30 (AFP) — Two newspaper editors were yesterday left off with fines after they had pleaded guilty to charges of sedition and libel respectively in the High Court here.

Kabba Kargbo, 32, editor of the weekly newspaper *The Voice*, was fined 800 leones (about 277 U.S. dollars) or six months' imprisonment in default after he had pleaded guilty to one of three counts of sedition, a charge which carries a maximum penalty of three years jail or a 1,000 leones (about 300 U.S. dollars) fine. He was acquitted on two other counts.

The other editor, Theophilus Williams of *The Globe* newspaper, also pleaded guilty to libel and was fined 201 leones (about 70 U.S. dollars), with a one-year jail term in default. Mr Williams was also bound over to keep the peace and pay costs of 500 leones (about 177 U.S. dollars), and discharged on two other counts.

Mr Kargbo was charged over an article which said that "the Creoles of Freetown" occupied 98 percent of the judiciary and were misusing their positions. Mr Williams was accused of libeling a Supreme Court judge.

CAMEROON

Reportage on Official Visit of Egypt's Ghali

Discusses Chad, Lebanon

NC291440 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
29 Jun 83

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali is expected to meet today with Cameroonian President Paul Biya. Dr Ghali's 2-day official visit to Cameroon, which began yesterday, was opened by a round of talks with the Cameroonian minister of state for foreign affairs. During the talks, they exchanged views on: Ways to bolster and increase the effectiveness of the OAU, and the Chadian problem, with emphasis given to the possible means of demonstrating diplomatic support for the legitimate government in Ndjamena. In this regard, the foreign minister of Cameroon expressed his country's concern about and denunciation of the foreign interference in Chad. Moreover, the two sides discussed other African problems, particularly the Namibian problem. The situation in the Middle East was also reviewed. In this case, the concentration was on the developments in the situation in Lebanon and the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. The talks also dealt with bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them, particularly in the economic and technical fields.

Received by Biya

AB292220 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, held talks this afternoon with the visiting Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs. Following the discussions, which lasted over an hour, Mr Butrus Ghali told reporters that he was the bearer of a written message from President Husni Mubarak to President Paul Biya. He said the Egyptian leader had extended an invitation to visit Egypt to his Cameroonian counterpart which had been accepted, but that the date has yet to be arranged.

Asked about the object of his recent visits to Sudan, Chad, and now to Cameroon, the Egyptian foreign minister replied:

[Begin recording] I was in Khartoum, the Sudan, where, as you know, there is a project of economic integration between the two countries. Two days ago, I was in Ndjamena in Chad to support the government's act of aggression coming from Libya [as heard] and the destabilization which are provoked by Libya in Chad: As you know, we are for national reconciliation in Chad, and we are for the territorial integrity of this African country. [end recording]

Asked about whether his country was prepared to offer military aid to Chad if need be, Mr Ghali stressed that his country, Egypt, would participate only to bring about a diplomatic solution to the crisis in Chad.

CHAD

Authorities Satisfied With Foreign Military Aid

AB301150 Paris AFP in French 1053 GMT 30 Jun 83

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 Jun (AFP) — On Thursday in Ndjamena, the Chadian authorities did not conceal their satisfaction and even displayed a measure of serenity following the arrival of a considerable amount of military equipment which Hissein Habre's Chadian Armed Forces [FAN] have been receiving over the past few days.

It is now strongly believed in the Chadian capital that the supplies have not come from France alone. "Other foreign countries" have also sent military equipment to Chad, it is said.

Reports in Ndjamena state that the equipment received includes quantities of light and heavy weapons, especially anti-tank arms and mortars. It is believed that the heavy weapons should prompt the dispatching of instructors in the next few days to acquaint the FAN with the use of those sophisticated arms.

Another source of satisfaction is the result achieved by a Chadian ministerial delegation which has just returned from Lagos after carrying out a mission over the weekend. The mission is reported to have reached an agreement on the reopening of the border between Chad and Nigeria. According to some reports in Ndjamena, the border should be reopened on 11 July 1983. It has been announced in the Chadian capital that President Hissein Habre is expected to visit Lagos before then in order to initial the agreement with President Shugu Shagari.

It was stressed that the closure of the border with Nigeria has caused serious problems in Chad. Most of Chad's imported supplies — food and all sorts of material, especially fuel — passes through this point. According to reports from Ndjamena, some 20,000 tons of goods meant for Chad are presently locked up at the border.

It was also learned on Wednesday that Chadians traveling to Nigeria were refused entry at the border posts. Several months are needed for the situation to return to normal, especially for the locked up goods to cross over.

Only one thing seems to be attracting the attention of the authorities at the moment: The situation in southern Chad, which may degenerate. In fact, news reaching Ndjamena from these areas concerns increased tension caused by elements beyond control. This situation could be explained by the fact that, due to the attack on Faya-Largeau, the FAN is forced to send part of its troops stationed in the south to the north. It has also been learned that these uncontrollable elements take advantage of moments of trouble to act.

A Canadian priest and four Chadian civilians were killed on Sunday during an ambush on the road between Mondou and Beinamar.

GUNT, FAN Spokesmen on Aid

AB301106 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] The Ndjamenan regime would still like to receive French aid, even though the military situation has stabilized. This was reported by Pierre (Morinet), special correspondent for Radio Monte Carlo and Africa No 1. Hissein Habre's forces have now organized themselves into two major groups, one north of Ndjamenan and the other in the cities in eastern Chad. The Ndjamenan authorities believe that they have a few day's respite before the next offensive. President Habre's most optimistic aides expect increased military assistance from France. A total of 200 tons of military equipment has already arrived in Ndjamenan and the government is awaiting further deliveries. The Chadian charge d'affaires in Paris, Alam-mi Ahmed, did not conceal his satisfaction in the following exclusive statement to Africa No 1:

[Begin recording] We have received assurances that the logistical assistance will not be limited. The quantity received so far is certainly sufficient. But as it is without limit, we can hope to receive such further logistical support as may be necessary. In war, as you know, logistical means must always be available, and this also goes for arms and ammunition. It is therefore obvious that we can organize our defense and perhaps even prepare our counterattack against the enemies. [end recording]

The anxiety prevailing in Ndjamenan, especially after the fall of Faya-Largeau, has subsided. Hissein Habre's regime is regaining confidence. But there is also confidence on the other side, in the camp of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. Adoum Yacoub, GUNT spokesman in Paris, said in the following exclusive statement to Africa No 1 that the French aid is not a cause for worry.

[Begin recording] They can deliver as much equipment as they want. This can in no way disturb us because we know that we are not fighting against totally unarmed troops. I have already said that the problem confronting Ndjamenan is not a lack of equipment, because all the equipment which we seized on the occasion of their many raids on Gouro and Ounianga, as well as the equipment seized in Faya-Largeau, shows that, given their needs, they are overequipped. Therefore, I believe that the weakness of the Ndjamenan regime lies somewhere else. All in all, these efforts at resupply can absolutely not save the authorities in Ndjamenan.

Meanwhile, if France continues as she is now, this will lead us to the internationalization of the problem, contrary to the statements made by some French authorities in which they declare that they will comply with the OAU recommendations concerning the Chadian crisis. We know that the OAU has asked all foreign powers to remain aloof from that conflict. We can now clearly say that France goes against the desire of the OAU to see the problem remain a strictly internal matter for Chad. [end recording]

Bardai Claims U.S. Wants To Replace Habre

AB292200 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 1800 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The United States wants to replace the gang leader Hissein Habre at the head of the republic of Ndjamenan with another valet, Captain Rotouang, the so-called minister of defense of the national annihilation forces. In fact, according to reliable sources close to the Reagan administration, that country wants to topple the butcher Hissein Habre through an African country that has placed its army at the disposal of the so-called present defense minister of the national annihilation forces, Captain Rotouang. The troops of that country, which will carry out this palace coup for the benefit of Rotouang, are already in place under the official pretext of barring the way of the valiant soldiers of the National Liberation Army [ANL]. The presence on the field of 1,500 soldiers from the regular armies of Zaire and Sudan has something to do with this plot, which is aimed not only at Hissein Habre, but at the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] as well.

This brings us to ask: Why has the United States lost confidence in the man they imposed on the Chadian people at the price of millions of dollars?

After the successive defeats of Hissein Habre's men at Gouro I and II, at Ounianga and at Faya-Largeau, the United States has realized that their unwavering valet is incapable of maintaining control of the military situation as they had wished. Added to this is the massive exodus of senior officials from our towns, which has paralyzed public and private services. They, therefore, found a solution to their problem in the person of Captain Rotouang. We, therefore, see a massive plot being hatched against the Chadian people by international imperialism.

On four occasions, Hissein Habre's antinational forces launched attacks on the ANL without the slightest reaction or concern being heard from Washington or Paris. From Paris to Washington, passing through Kinshasa, Khartoum, (?Dakar), and Lome, many voices were raised in protest of the incontestable victory of the GUNT, led by Comrade Goukouni Oueddei.

It might be recalled that in June 1982, Hissein Habre, taking advantage of support in the form of materiel and military aid from the OAU inter-African force in Chad, as well as from Sudan, Egypt, and the United States, made his entry into Ndjamenan to the detriment of the government which the Chadian people support. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire even put himself in the place of the OAU and the Chadian people by organizing a feast for the traitor Hissein Habre in his capital. Today, the humiliated Chadian people want to take up the challenge that has been thrown to them by Franco-American imperialism. They are rallying behind the GUNT to take up arms in order to put an end to the intolerable barbarism and dictatorship of the national annihilation forces. This, undoubtedly, pleases neither the French and American Governments, nor their African allies. Thus, they have resorted to false and contradictory statements about a so-called Libyan presence on the side of the ANL. That is why in an interview to a

neighboring radio station, Paris declared that there are, without a doubt, Libyan soldiers with Goukouni Oueddei's men. And yet, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson stated that there are no foreign troops on the field. Between the two statements there is [words indistinct].

For his part, the traitor Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo called on the international community and African countries to organize themselves to run to help Habre, who is in difficulty in Ndjamena. To this end, he called on the OAU in Addis Ababa to recognize the sovereignty and independence of Chad. We want to remind Eyadema that Chad's sovereignty and independence have been theoretically recognized by the international community since 1960. What right do these so-called genuine representatives of the African Continent have to interfere in an internal dispute in Chad that is none of their business? What Gnassingbe Eyadema forgets is that Hissein Habre and his criminal organization do not make Chad. The Chadian people, in whose name he [Eyadema] has enriched himself, kindly ask him not to interfere in a purely internal affair of their country.

Our people, who are struggling against foreign domination, have nothing to hide. They ask all men of goodwill to go to the field and see the reality of the situation for themselves. That is why, in addition to the team from Antenna 2 [French television network], another group of Canadian and French journalists and cameramen, and journalists from *Paris Match* and *Radio France Internationale*, have traveled to the war front to verify things for themselves.

At a time when American and French imperialism wants an excuse to intervene directly and militarily in Chad, the Government of the Central African Republic has just given them an alibi on the spot. According to Western media organizations, General Kolingba's government is worried about what is happening in southern Chad, where, as in other parts of the country, ANL commandos are dealing hard blows to the enemy. This so-called concern expressed by the Bangui government is just a pretext to ask the French colonial troops or barracuda stationed in Bouar to intervene in southern Chad. It might be recalled that last February, the same French colonial troops intervened in this same part of the country to track down the ANL commandos and tortured several citizens to death.

Meanwhile, Mitterrand's socialist France is ready to honor its commitments toward the bloodthirsty clique in Ndjamena by supplying it with war materiel.

CONGO

Minister Explains Official Position on Chad

AB301420 Dakar PANA in French 1206 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Jun (ACI/PANA) — Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, has been visiting France at the invitation of the French Socialist Party. On Tuesday, he made a statement on Radio France International in which he explained the stance that the Congo has adopted on the crisis in Chad.

"Congo," he said, "is one of the countries that has played a role since 1979, when the Lagos accords were signed, in the attempts to solve the Chadian problem. Since that time we have been linked to the Chadian problem because in Lagos the Chadians expressed the desire to have all factions involved try to achieve unity in their country around the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT. We upheld the initiative. That is why we were the first country to dispatch our troops to Chad within the framework of the OAU.

"We have always held the view that no individual faction should be given the chance to win a victory. We believe that even if one faction becomes very strong, it would still be in its interest to negotiate with the others. We believe now, as before, that only a policy of national reconciliation will enable Chadians to open negotiations in order to bring the civil war to an end."

Chad's greatest trouble, Comrade Pierre Nze said in connection to accusations levelled against Libya, is that there is too much foreign interference. Some people now blame Libya for helping one of the factions. But when President Hissein Habre marched into Ndjamena, no one wondered where he had gotten the arms that helped him regain power there. He got them from abroad, perhaps from the countries now protesting Libya's aid to the GUNT or to Goukouni. It was decided in Lagos that all foreign intervention should stop.

"Neighboring countries are providing no equipment to either faction. And yet ..."

GABON

Egyptian Minister of State Ghali Arrives 30 June

NC301852 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butus Ghali arrived today in Libreville for a 5-day visit to Gabon.

Ghali carries a message from President Husni Mubarak to President Omar Bongo of Gabon on the situation in the African Continent and on relations between the two countries.

Makes Arrival Statement

NC302100 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed Egypt's support for the stance of the legitimate Government of Chad under President Hissein Habre in view of the external aggression to which his country is being subjected.

This came in a statement made by Ghali upon his arrival in Libreville today for a 5-day visit to Gabon. During his stay, he will deliver a message from President Mubarak to President Bongo of Gabon within the framework of the cordial and brotherly relations which link the two countries.

Ghali asserted that Egypt seeks to offer diplomatic support to the legitimate government of Chad by alerting African public opinion to the danger which is aimed at disrupting the situation in Chad and which represents a threat to the African Continent as well.

Meets Foreign Minister

NC302112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2044 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Ghali today held a meeting shortly after his arrival in Libreville with Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo.

Following this meeting, Ghali presided over the Egyptian delegation in the first session of the Egyptian-Gabonese joint committee on cooperation, which began its activities today and will continue until 4 July.

In its meetings, the committee will discuss cooperation between Egypt and Gabon in the cultural, economic, and agricultural fields, and will also explore ways in which commercial exchange might be increased, a joint commercial chamber established, and methods of bilateral communications and telecommunications developed.

Information Ministry Communique on Chad

AB301115 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Communique from the Ministry of Information, issued in Libreville — date not given]

[Text] The Gabonese Government, which is always concerned over the situation prevailing in Chad, is happy to see France give humanitarian aid to that war-torn country. Through this gesture, France has once again demonstrated its desire to see the Chadians live in peace and to build their country in an atmosphere of national concord.

The Gabonese Government reiterates its appeal for dialogue, the only way of solving the fratricidal war which has for many years plunged the country into misery. The Gabonese Government hopes that the example set by France will not make all the countries that are worried about the Chadian tragedy indifferent.

ZAIRE

Congolese Envoy's Comments on Chad Reported

AB301510 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Today, 30 June, a day of meditation, has not at all been a day of rest for Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MNR and president of the Zairian Republic. Once again he has been forced by his country's mission in Africa to receive in audience the diplomatic counselor of the president of the Republic of Congo at Camp Tshatshi this morning. He was

the bearer of a message from Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to our leader, Mobutu Sese Seko.

Replying to a question on Chad, the envoy of the Congolese president admitted that the current situation there is certainly a cause for concern. He also stressed that this problem is, before anything else, a Chadian issue.

That his mission has been accomplished is proven by the fact that the Congolese president's envoy left Camp Tshatshi with the appropriate answer for Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

[Begin recording] [Congolese envoy] We delivered a message to the founding chairman and received the answer that Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso was expecting. This is a sign that the discussions were successful.

[Question by unidentified reporter] You have just said that during the recent OAU summit meeting in Ethiopia, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso recognized Hissein Habre as the legitimate head of state in Chad. Now, given the recent developments in Chad, what is the Congo's position? I know that to a certain extent the Congo had reservations regarding Hissein Habre's government.

[Answer] We had no particular reservations on the issue. We merely adopted an attitude that, to us, was in conformity with the position adopted by the OAU at the Nairobi summit. We, therefore, wanted a sincere debate on the Chadian problem before any sort of recognition was extended because the OAU was engaged in Chad. On the current situation, the most essential thing is that we have saved the OAU, because no one African state alone can decide for the Chadian people.

[Question] At the moment, what is the position of the Congolese Government as far as Hissein Habre's government is concerned?

[Answer] As you know, the current situation in Chad is very worrisome — it is especially so for us because we belong to the Central African region and we want peace, and anything that causes unrest in the region or destroys a brotherly people is of great concern to us. Regarding the current state of affairs, we believe that it is the result of a practice we have always deplored. As far as Chad is concerned, we have always advocated national reconciliation.

As you know, some few months ago in Kinshasa, during the summit of the heads of state of Central Africa, and on the Chadian question [words indistinct] advocated the launching of an appeal in favor of the reconstruction of Chad. We felt it was necessary to find a solution to the political issue, which was to establish [words indistinct]. That is to say, the reconciliation of all Chadians because it is through reconciliation that we can effectively aid the Chadians. And the current state of affairs seems to prove us right — that it is necessary for all Chadians to meet within a framework based on the one elaborated in Lagos in 1979.

[Question] People say the rebels — those now considered rebels, the government of Goukouni — are being supported from the

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outside. Will an appeal from the Ndjamena government elicit any response from the Congolese Government?

[Answer] Above anything else, I believe the problem is a Chadian issue. It is because the Chadians are divided that the outside world can take advantage of the situation and incite the Chadians to kill one another. I do not know if there is an African country that manufactures weapons. This is to say that all the factions fighting in Chad are essentially helped by the outside world. I am talking about eventual logistic support for example. And if there is an effective appeal, this appeal must be heard. That is why we want the Chadians to settle their affairs among themselves, without external interference. [end recording]

ANGOLA

ANGOP Claims 35 UNITA Rebels Killed in Huila*AB301207 Luanda ANGOP in French 1035 GMT 30 Jun 83*

[Text] Luanda, 30 Jun (ANGOP) — It was learned from official sources in Luanda that thirty-five rebels of the UNITA puppet group in the pay of Pretoria were killed recently when they launched an attack against the Chibangombe municipality in Huila Province.

Those sources report that the victims include a captain, two lieutenants, and two cadets. Units of the People's Defense Organization also captured a 2d lieutenant of the puppet forces during the same operation.

Rules on Movement of Foreigners Announced*MB300835 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Jun 83*

[Text] A number of rules regulating the movement of foreign nationals in the People's Republic of Angola were recently drawn up as part of a law approved by the standing commission of the People's Assembly and signed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic. According to the law, the measures are a result of the need to continuously defend the revolution and the gains it has made in all fields of national life, in view of the political, military, and socioeconomic situation that presently exists in the country.

Under the terms of the law, every foreign national living in or likely to come to Angola for a period exceeding 60 days will have to register himself at the grassroots level with the people's police or at the Immigration and Borders Directorate of the area where he lives. Foreigners who are allowed to leave the country must report to these organs, or, if there are none, to the municipal and communal commissariats 48 hours prior to their departure.

The law, which will soon come into force through a decree to be issued by the Council of Ministers, stipulates that those who are responsible for hotels, inns, motels or other similar facilities must report on all foreign nationals staying there within 24 hours of their arrival. Foreign nationals who change their place of residence are obliged to report this not more than 5 days after their move.

Regarding freedom of movement within Angolan territory, the law says that in Luanda Province foreign nationals will be allowed to move freely only in the area between the Longa River in the south and the 14 km marker along the Luanda-Dondo road in the east. In provincial capitals, municipalities, or communes, foreign nationals will be allowed to move only within the areas established by the local state administrative authorities, and they will have to carry a safe-conduct pass certified by the authorities if they wish to leave those areas. Cases related to professional activities are not affected.

As far as members of diplomatic missions and international organizations are concerned, the minister of foreign affairs will

be responsible for the issue of safe-conduct passes. According to the same law, penalties will be applied for violations by any foreigners who, following an initial period of 120 days after the law has come into force, are found without residence or expatriate identity cards, without valid residences, or without safe-conduct passes in areas where it is compulsory to produce them.

LESOTHO

More Coverage of Attacks by 'Mercenaries'**Jonathan Addresses Nation***MB301930 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 83*

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has expressed gratitude and thanks to the Basotho nation for the support and patriotism it showed during the difficult period of attacks on Lesotho by South African-supported mercenaries in the past few days. Speaking in a broadcast to the nation over Radio Lesotho, Dr Jonathan also expressed appreciation to the Basotho National Party for working hand in hand with the nation in supporting him and the government to contain all these troubles which are meant merely to confuse the nation itself and antagonize the nation and the government against one another.

In his message of gratitude, the prime minister singled out the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, the Lesotho Mounted Police, and the National Security Service for the magnificent manner in which they performed the task of defending the nation against the enemy attacks. He said that their action was a demonstration of patriotism and a supreme sacrifice which resulted in the loss of some of their lives.

Dr Jonathan appealed to the nation to support our security forces in their efforts to preserve the oneness of the Basotho people. The prime minister expressed his condolences to the families of those who lost their lives in these attacks and also promised assistance to these families. He expressed sympathy with those who were wounded and confirmed that the government would support them. He also conveyed his condolences to the families of the motorists killed at Taung, the families of those killed at Mphaki, and to all who suffered wounds during these attacks.

To the mercenary who was captured alive, Dr Jonathan said he thanks him for all the information he divulged on the strategies of the enemy and on the assassination list drawn up by the enemy. This information, Dr Jonathan went on, has confirmed our assertions that the enemy, who claims to be our neighbor, recruits Basotho and other black people, trains them, equips them, and draws strategies for them to topple the government.

In conclusion, the prime minister appealed to the nation to be fully alert about enemy tactics which will culminate in the subjugation of the Basotho people. Dr Jonathan urged the nation to pray hard so that God may "deliver us from the hand of the enemy since we do not have the military might equal to that of the enemy."

Raiders From RSA, Transkei

*MB301014 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English
30 Jun 83 p 2*

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Excerpts] The Lesotho Liberation Army was responsible for the attacks on Lesotho at the weekend and launched them from South Africa and Transkei, a spokesman for the underground LLA, identifying himself as Joseph Mokone, said yesterday.

The attacks, which resulted in the death of three motorists near the small Lesotho town of Mphahle's Hoek, were led by two LLA commanders — one leading raiders from South Africa and the second leading armed men from Transkei, Mr Mokone said.

He named the commanders as Molefi Nteso and Rakuone Rakuone, identifying Mr Nteso as the commander of the Leribe area in northern Lesotho and Mr Rakuone as the commander of the southern sector. Mr Rakuone led the attack on Mphahle's Hoek after entering Lesotho via Quthing's Nek on the Transkei-Lesotho border, according to Mr Mokone. Mr Nteso was in charge of the attack in the Leribe area, he added. Mr Mokone said: "The (Lesotho) Para-Military Unit was overshadowed by the LLA in these fierce encounters."

Mr Mokone confirmed Lesotho-based reports that the LLA attacking force in the Mphahle's Hoek District was more than 100-strong. Until now the LLA has used small bands in typical guerrilla warfare style. Commenting on the switch in strategy, Mr Mokone said: "We wanted them to get scared. We expect them to send out bigger forces in future. We will follow up with attacks by smaller forces." Mr Mokone added: "We are encouraging people to join the struggle. We are getting recruits, including former members of the Lesotho PMU and police. We are establishing bases in Lesotho, especially in Leribe."

Mr Mokone said the LLA leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, was still commanding the struggle and was in Botswana at the moment.

LLA: 10 'Guerrillas' Killed

*MB010821 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT
1 Jul 83*

[Text] The Lesotho Liberation Army has confirmed 10 of its guerrillas were killed in a clash with Lesotho police earlier this week. The spokesperson for the LLA has said the 10 were killed in a clash near Kolonyama near the Lesotho/South African border. He said an LLA hideout was bombed by government forces after an informer had betrayed its whereabouts to Lesotho police. The spokesperson would not admit that the men were on a mission to assassinate Lesotho's prime minister, Leabua Jonathan, but assassination is part of the LLA campaign.

In a statement yesterday, Lesotho police say they had foiled an attempt to kill Jonathan. It quoted a captured rebel as saying his group had been armed, trained, and assigned by the SADF. The Defense Force has strongly denied any involvement in the incident.

'Bandits' Encountered Near Natal

*MB301830 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] The commissioner of police, Major General R.S. Matala, announced today that a joint Lesotho Mounted Police [LMP] and Lesotho Paramilitary Force [LPF] patrol encountered a gang of bandits at (Mechalleng) in the Mokhotlong District along the Lesotho-Natal border yesterday. The commissioner of police says that the bandits fled into Natal.

Meanwhile, Maj General Lekhanya, head of the LPF, has reported that two additional corpses of armed bandits were found at Mphahle in the Quthing District as the Lesotho forces were clearing the area. This brings the number of dead bandits in that area to three [as heard].

Meanwhile, hundreds of people queued at Queen Elizabeth II mortuary in Maseru today to look at the corpses of armed bandits killed by the police at Kolonyama this week. The bandits, which are backed by South Africa where they undergo training, had invaded the Kolonyama area near the residence of the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan. A statement made yesterday says a huge quantity of arms and ammunition was confiscated by police. These included rifles, handgrenades, bazookas, mortars, bombs, and bullets. Two members of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force and one member of the Lesotho Mounted Police task force were killed in this operation, which was carried out by combined forces of the LPF and the LMP task force.

MALAWI**Parliamentary Voting Ends on 'Successful Note'**

*MB301700 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] Malawians throughout the country today ended unprecedented polling at 825 polling stations to elect their representatives to an enlarged new Parliament. According to Malawi Broadcasting Corporation and MALAWI NEWS AGENCY reports throughout the country, the voting, which started yesterday, ended on a successful note in that it was conducted in an orderly manner.

The reports say eligible voters enthusiastically turned up in their large numbers to cast their votes, some leaving their homes as early as 0400 in the morning and others spending the night at registration centers to vote. The centers were opened from 0600 in the morning to 1800 in the evening.

In the afternoon today, election officials at many polling stations were reportedly having an easy time, with thousands upon thousands of eligible voters having cast their votes the whole day yesterday and earlier this morning. Reports which came in at the close of the polling day still spoke of successful and free voting.

On June 4, when his excellency the life president received the names of candidates to stand on the Malawi Congress Party ticket in the elections, he said he wanted the parliamentary general elections to be absolutely free and fair. The new Parliament will have 101 seats, while the old one had only 87. The last general elections were held in 1978.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Electoral Commission, Mr (Evrarn Mwenifumbo), has said this year's parliamentary general elections have been very successful, judging from the large numbers of people that turned out to vote. Mr (Mwenifumbo) made the remarks in Zomba when he briefed newsmen, who included local as well as foreign reporters. He said roughly between 3 million and 4 million Malawians were registered as voters. At the briefing, Mr (Mwenifumbo) also announced that counting of votes would begin immediately following the close this evening, and the results would be announced on Sunday, 3 July. The new members of Parliament will be sworn in on the following day, 4 July.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Arrives in Cabo Delgado With Chipande

MB302002 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] With the greeting: "Samora, friend, the people are with you," thousands of people welcomed the supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution on his arrival at Pemba airport in Cabo Delgado this afternoon. Field Marshal Samora Machel, who was accompanied by Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and minister of national defense, was greeted on arrival by the outgoing governor of Cabo Delgado Province, Armando Panguene.

President Samora later left for the town of Pemba in an open car, with thousands of people lining the streets. A mass rally will shortly be held during which power will be transferred to Alberto Chipande as leader of Cabo Delgado Province.

New Niassa Provincial Leader Takes Office

MB010829 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The ceremony held to mark the transfer of power from the outgoing governor of Niassa Province, Colonel Aurelio Monave, to Colonel Sergio Vieira, the new governor, took place in Lichinga yesterday. It was presided over by Joaquim Chissano, foreign minister and member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and Central Committee and was mandated by President Samora Machel. The ceremony was attended by members of the Central Committee who reside in Niassa, party and state provincial cadres, as well as by internationalist foreign aid workers rendering service in Niassa Province.

NAMIBIA

General Backs Offensive Tactics Against SWAPO

MB301012 Johannesburg The Star in English 29 Jun 83 p 3

[By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau]

[Text] Chief of the Army, General J.J. Geldenhuys, told a seminar on "revolutionary warfare" yesterday that it was more effective financially, militarily and in terms of human life to fight a terrorist war offensively rather than defensively.

"You don't win any war through defence," the general told the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria. "At one stage in the South-West Africa war the casualty ratio on counter-insurgency operations launched against terrorists and their facilities at bases in Angola was 100 terrorists killed for every South African Security Force death. In cross-border hot pursuit operations the ratio was about 38 terrorists killed for every Security Force death. During internal SWA search-and-destroy operations, launched when terrorist infiltration had already occurred, the ratio was between 10 and 15 terrorists killed for every Security Force death."

"By using these statistics I am not trying to illustrate the war in terms of a body count, but merely showing that it is generally more economical to fight the war offensively."

The general said that defensive operations were a "necessary evil" but that they would not win a war. There was a danger of over-committing the security forces to too many types of defensive activities, leaving insufficient manpower for offensive action, he said. "The Army has to resist pressure from politicians and administrators to establish too much of a defensive strategy."

But the Army would fight and win the war within the policies and political framework adopted by the government, the general said. The Army realised that diplomats and politicians must also be given room to manoeuvre.

General Geldenhuys pointed out that the war in SWA had been going on for almost 30 years. "We should prepare for a long war," he warned. "The public must know this and accept it and must not lose the will to exist." It was a long war because it had been planned that way.

Terrorism relied on the cumulative effect of events and incidents in the hope of inducing conflict fatigue in its enemy.

General Geldenhuys said there were signs that SWAPO forces were becoming demoralised and there had been desertions from their ranks.

Although terrorism in general had shown a downward trend in SWA, sabotage and the planting of landmines had remained

constant or increased. Such acts were the responsibility of special SWAPO units, the general said, and were used instead of other terrorist activities because of the amount of publicity they attracted.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Comments During Debate on Budget

Criticizes Eagleburger Speech

MB301540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1514 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] House of Assembly, June 30, SAPA — The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, today categorically denied there was a "secret agenda" for reform in South Africa, known only to a select few in the government and in Washington.

Speaking during the budget's third reading debate, he replied to remarks by Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, a U.S. under secretary of state, addressed to editorial writers in Chicago last week on U.S. policy towards South Africa.

"If there is a hidden agenda in the minds of U.S. Government officials, the time has come to tell us of their plans," Mr Botha said today.

The central misconception in Mr Eagleburger's speech was that South Africa was a unitary state containing a single South African nation with a "black majority" and a "white minority."

"I note that although he made frequent references to the frontline states, he singled out South Africa's internal policies for criticism. The South African Government would like to know why his concern for democratic practices stops short at South Africa's borders? Does the U.S. accept the internal policies of Angola and Mozambique? Does the U.S. accept the fact that the last election in Lesotho was scrapped when it became evident that the government would not win it? Does the U.S. accept the economic policies of these states? Can the U.S. indicate in which of these states there is a free press, a free political process, and respect for private property rights?" Mr Botha asked.

"Why was the U.S. not objective and why did it imply, by criticising South Africa, that what happened in these other states was acceptable? I should like to add that if the United States Government has a solution in mind (for South Africa) based on one man, one vote in a unitary state, without taking into account the desperate and tragic course of events in Africa, our own history and the basic realities connected with ethnicity and irrespective of colour, then there is probably not a single party in this House which can support such a proposition or comply with it."

He was not saying this was what Mr Eagleburger had said or intended, Mr Botha said. "However, in criticising the South African Government's policy he did not indicate how the U.S. would handle a complex situation such as ours without creating large-scale conflict."

"Certainly the government would not comply with any demand for one man, one vote in a unitary state," he said.

It was the government's objective to give all peoples living within the country's borders a say in determining their political system and the U.S. Government could be sure that the South African Government would not cease to protect and promote the rights of all the communities and peoples in the RSA to determine their own destinies.

Mr Botha said he noted that Mr Eagleburger was also critical of the independence of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei and had said the U.S. would not recognise them. "This is a contradiction," he said. The U.S. demanded that all South Africans should decide on how they were to be governed but also unilaterally dictated, according to its own vastly different experience and history, which forms of government are acceptable and which are not. "In addition, we also ask on what basis the U.S. accepts the independence of Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana?"

The South African Government welcomed the two positive aspects of Mr Eagleburger's speech — the recognition that all countries in the region should cease cross-border subversion and recognition, "albeit qualified recognition, of the current reforms" the South African Government had proposed, Mr Botha said.

Denies Secret Reform Agenda

MB301758 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has strongly denied that the South African Government has given any undertaking or has made any information available to the United States on reform in South Africa which was not freely available in this country. Mr Botha was reacting during the third-reading debate of the appropriation bill in the Assembly to the recent speech made in San Francisco by the American under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Eagleburger.

Mr Botha said he had noticed that a number of editorials in South African newspapers had drawn attention to alleged insinuations in Mr Eagleburger's speech that the South African Government had some or other secret reform program which was only known to a few people in the South African Government and in Washington. The prime minister said that, although Mr Eagleburger had not said it directly, he had created certain impressions that had led to this speculation and that he may also have created expectations that could not be fulfilled by the South African Government.

He said that if there were a secret agenda in the minds of American officials, it was time that this agenda was made public. The South African Government could not be held responsible for the designs of other governments.

Will Follow Referendum Decision

*MB301850 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] House of Assembly, June 30, SAPA — The prime minister today undertook not to continue with the new constitutional dispensation if it were to be rejected by the electorate in the proposed referendum.

Speaking in the debate on the third reading of the budget, Mr P.W. Botha, however, made it clear that he would not regard a negative vote on the government's constitutional proposals as a vote of no confidence in either himself or his government, and would therefore not resign should the referendum vote go against him.

"I will accept the results (of the referendum). But now I ask the leader of the opposition: Will he do so?"

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, replied: "Yes, I have no choice."

Turning to the Conservative Party benches, the prime minister said: "I ask Dr Hartzenberg, who is standing in for his leader (Dr Andries Treurnicht): Will he accept that result?"

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg nodded and then said "Yes."

The prime minister said to the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw: "I know you will accept it," and Mr Vause Raw nodded his assent.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1556 GMT on 30 June reports: "The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, announced today he would give two month's notice of the date for the referendum on the government's proposed new constitutional system and the form of the question to be put to the electorate in the referendum."]

Group Released By UNITA Arrives in Johannesburg

*MB301456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1452 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[Text] Johannesburg, June 30, SAPA — A large group of Czechoslovak and Portuguese nationals freed by the Angolan rebel UNITA movement today, after more than three months in captivity, arrived in Johannesburg by air late this afternoon on the first leg of their flight to freedom.

They were met at Jan Smuts Airport by officials of the South African Government, the Portuguese Consulate and the International Committee of the Red Cross, which was instrumental in securing their release.

Doctors from the South African Medical Services were also on hand at the airport to treat any members of the group, which consisted mainly of women and children, who required urgent medical attention.

The group were among 66 Czechoslovak and 20 Portuguese

captured by UNITA on March 12 during a raid on an industrial complex at Alto Catumbela, near the Angolan port of Mocamedes.

It was understood that the Portuguese will remain in Johannesburg for a few days before being repatriated.

The Czechoslovak women and children, who are thought to number about 38, will be flown on a chartered Air Botswana aircraft to Kinshasa.

Czechs To Travel To Zaire

*MB301640 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1628 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[By Ray Faure]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, June 30, SAPA — Forty-five Czechoslovak and 10 Portuguese nationals, freed today after being held hostage in the Angolan bush by UNITA guerrilla forces for more than three months, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport this afternoon on the first leg of their flight to freedom.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1532 GMT on 30 June reports: "The group consists of 10 Portuguese men, 17 Czechoslovak women, 21 Czechoslovak children and 7 Czechoslovak men."]

The hostages, though obviously tired from their long journey, appeared to be in good physical condition. They tucked eagerly into light refreshments supplied by South African Airways. Most complained that during three months in captivity their staple diet had consisted mainly of potatoes and mealie meal. But, under the circumstances, they said they had been treated very well by UNITA.

A spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr Jean-David Chappius, said the hostages had been under great emotional stress over the past few weeks, "especially when they were separated from their husbands and their fathers."

Mr Chappius said the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, had initially agreed only to the release of the women and children. But he had eventually agreed to allow the freeing of seven male hostages for medical reasons. UNITA was still holding 20 Czech men and 10 Portuguese men hostage in southern Angola. "But we hope to liberate the hostages soon," Mr Chappius said.

The men released were bearded and had long hair. The hostages held their few possessions as they arrived at Jan Smuts.

The women and children were to have been released yesterday and flown to Harare via Johannesburg. But UNITA apparently objected to them going to Zimbabwe because of the socialist government of Mr Robert Mugabe. The movement agreed to their release, however, after Red Cross officials agreed to fly them to Kinshasa, regarded as a suitable point for them to be handed to the Czech authorities.

Although South Africa was not directly involved in the release,

it said that for humanitarian reasons it would do everything possible to ensure that the hostages were returned to their countries of origin.

The hostages were due to leave for Kinshasa from Jan Smuts Airport at about 6:15 pm tonight.

Released Czechs Leave Johannesburg

*MB301952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1945 GMT
30 Jun 83*

[By Ray Faure]

[Text] Johannesburg, June 30, SAPA — Forty-five Czechoslovak nationals — freed today after being held in the Angolan bush by UNITA guerrillas for more than three months — left Jan Smuts Airport for Kinshasa tonight.

They left at 6:45 pm on a chartered Air Botswana plane. The flight is expected to take three to four hours and they are to be handed to the Czech authorities in Kinshasa.

The Czechs and 10 Portuguese nationals were turned over by UNITA to International Red Cross officials at an undisclosed venue in the Angolan bush today and were flown to Jan Smuts Airport in a Sasair aircraft chartered by the Red Cross.

Their release followed months of negotiations between the Red Cross and the Angolan rebel movement.

Freed Portuguese To Remain

*MB010655 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Jul 83*

[Text] The 45 Czechoslovaks who arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday afternoon after being released from more than 3 months captivity in Angola have left on the next leg of their road to freedom. The Czechoslovaks are being flown to Kinshasa where they will be handed over to Czechoslovak diplomats before being sent home. The 10 Portuguese who also arrived at Jan Smuts Airport from Angola yesterday afternoon are apparently to be issued with temporary residence permits, and they will stay in South Africa until such time as they are flown to Lisbon. There are still several Czechoslovak and Portuguese men being held by UNITA forces in Angola.

Balance of Payments Shows Favorable Swing

*MB290652 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 Jun 83*

[Text] The South African balance of payments showed a favorable swing of more than 8 billion rand within a single year after the end of the first quarter this year. This was stated by the minister of finance, Mr Owen Horwood, who said in his third-reading speech on the budget in the Assembly that, although the dramatic improvement had been brought about in part by a moderate rise in the gold price, it should be attributed largely to the official fiscal and monetary policy.

Against a seasonally adjusted annual rate, the balance of payments showed a surplus of more than 2 billion rand during the first quarter, as against a deficit of 6.5 billion during the corresponding period last year. Mr Horwood also disclosed that in the 10 months to the end of April, official net gold and other foreign reserves rose 2.2 million rand, while the rand increased in value by about 4.7 percent against the dollar and by about 8.4 percent against all other currencies.

He said South Africa's domestic economy, however, was still in a downward phase of the business cycle, and the real economic growth rate remained negative, especially because of the drought. The inflation rate of 12.8 percent was still too high and was almost three times that of the country's main trading partners.

'Undeclared Martial Law' in Natal Towns Cited

*MB291920 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1732 GMT
29 Jun 83*

[Text] House of Assembly, June 29, SAPA — Two Natal towns, Lamontville and Chesterville, were at present sealed off from the outside world by police, in a state of "undeclared martial law," and it was the duty of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to give the public an explanation, Mr Harry Pitman (PFP Pinetown) said today.

He said in the third reading debate on the budget that the two towns were almost entirely sealed off from the outside world by policemen in camouflage uniforms at roadblocks, while military and police vehicles patrolled the streets.

The press was unable to report properly on what was happening there and an ugly situation was developing. "When the government passes laws which restrict the power of the press to report these alarming matters, the minister has a greater duty to keep the public fully informed," Mr Pitman said.

Angry individuals in the towns were coming out with horrifying versions of what was going on, and although the precise truth was difficult to establish, certain things were being spoken of with a regularity that bore the ring of truth.

"It is time that the minister (Mr le Grange) took notice of the situation, explain to the House exactly what is happening there, and visits the towns himself immediately."

Among the information that Mr Pitman said he had been given, much of it from responsible, dedicated community workers, was that:

— A Brigadier Sherman had stopped buses going to Chesterville;

— Inhabitants were being brusquely searched at the roadblocks for liquor and food which, in many cases, was being taken from them and consumed by policemen who became intoxicated;

— There was indiscriminate use of teargas day and night, and cannisters were discharged from vehicles into houses and the streets;

— Houses were being broken into by police and people being violently assaulted for no reason;

— A man, who was now in the King Edward Hospital in Durban, had had his leg shot off by a blast from a police shotgun;

— Police dogs were set upon innocent people and taxi-drivers and passengers;

— Young black men had been taken from their homes to the Mayville police station and the Ridge Road radio station, and tortured with electricity and rubber tubes over their heads, among other things;

— Black youths had been tied over the bonnets of police vehicles to discourage stoning of the vehicles; and

— The South African Police had taken over the Chesterville community hall, where they were now camped.

Mr Pitman said that he and PFP colleagues had warned the government earlier this year that things were ready to erupt in Lamontville when rent and service increases of over 60 percent were being introduced. The warning had been disregarded and violence had erupted, with a community council member being murdered. The administration had backed down after the violence, but it appeared that the government would never learn from past events. "With stupefying ineptitude and incomprehensible obstinacy it pursues its apartheid way apparently oblivious of, or unconcerned about, the dangers it is building for South Africa.

"We want to know what the cause was for the armed occupation of Chesterville.

"The minister is responsible for all these acts and he is responsible to the people of South Africa. This kind of occupation of towns by the police is not an everyday occurrence in South Africa and for that reason it needs to be fully explained," Mr Pitman said.

ZAMBIA

Official, U.S. Envoy Cited on 'Warm' Relations

MB302014 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Zambia and the United States today pledged to intensify the bilateral cooperation existing between the two countries. Speaking at a luncheon popularly known in American circles as

a traditional American picnic to celebrate America's 207th independence anniversary falling on Monday, Foreign Affairs Minister of State Tema Musuka and American Ambassador Nicholas Platt expressed hope that the ties would be [words indistinct] respect. The two men agreed that the relations between Zambia and the United States were warm. They emphasized the need for further strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

The function held in Lusaka today was attended, among others, by the Central Committee's Social and Culture Subcommittee chairman, Henry Matipa.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe, Ministers To Visit Matabeleland

MB010706 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] A spokesman for the prime minister's office has announced that Comrade Mugabe will, this morning, begin a 2-day visit of northern Matabeleland. Comrade Mugabe will open a new open cast mine at Wankie and address a mass rally at the colliery. Tomorrow, the prime minister will address rallies at Nkosikazi in the morning and at Nkai in the afternoon. During the tour, Comrade Mugabe will be accompanied by several Cabinet ministers and government officials.

Assembly Approves Defense Budget Increase

MB300920 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The House of Assembly has approved an increase of 8 million dollars for the defense budget. The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, told the House of Assembly yesterday that in view of the current security situation in the country, it has been found necessary to increase the budget. He said the money will be used in the demobilization exercise and the maintenance of the present size of the Army.

Comrade Chidzero said because of the importance the Army plays in the defense of the nation, it is imperative that the budget be increased. However, he said, as the demobilization process ends, it may be possible to cut down the budget by 10 percent.